

# IWW strike timeline, 1905-1920

A timeline of strikes led supported by the revolutionary Industrial Workers of the World union in the United States 1905-1920.

Readers should note that descriptions have been taken from contemporary newspapers and have not been independently verified. Information in the date column refers to the date of publication of the source newspaper where the start date of the action is not known.

Title	Date	City	State	Description	Source
Striking Tinners and Slaters Join IWW	5/18/1905	Youngstown	Ohio	Striking tinnery and slater workers join the IWW.	Perryburg Journal 05-18-1905
Cigar Makers End Strike	11/15/1905	Cleveland	Ohio	Cigar makers' union ends their strike after winning all demands.	Montana News 11-15-1905
IWW Scab on Actors Strike	5/8/1906	New York	New York	IWW members scab on actors on strike for securing a closed shop.	The San Francisco Call 05-08-1906
Paper Makers Strike	8/1/1906	New Haven	Connecticut	Strike in response to discharge of IWW members.	Paul F. Brissenden, <i>The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism</i> , 368
Mine Owners Shut Down Mines	9/13/1906	Goldfield	Nevada	Mine owners shut down the miners until the Western	The Salt Lake Herald 09-13-1906

Wire and Iron Workers Threaten Strike	9/16/1906 Spokane	Washington	of Federation of Miners withdraw support for the IWW. Wire and iron workers in the IWW notify their employer they will walk out if not granted the nine hour day.	The Labor World 09-16-1906
Reno Strike Broken	10/1/1906 Reno	Nevada	AFL broke a strike of IWW cooks who demanded the 10 hour day.	Industrial Union Bulletin 03-30-1907 03-30-1907
Cooks and Waiters Strike	10/16/1906 Reno	Nevada	Cooks and waiters strike for the 10 hour day and union recognition.	The Evening Statesman 10-16-1906
Goldfield Strike	12/1/1906 Goldfield	Nevada	The IWW Local 77, which represented a variety of town workers, and WFM Local 220 of organized miners, merged to form the WFM-IWW 220 and struck for better wages and shorter hours. Despite the official split of these groups in early 1907, they continued to function collectively and gain eight hour days for among all local businesses by March.	Melvyn Dubofsky, We Shall Be All: A History of the IWW, 121
Sit-down Strike in Schenectady	12/1/1906 Schenectady	New York	Three thousand IWW members stopped work at a General Electric plant by	Melvyn Dubofsky, We Shall Be All: A History of the IWW, 126;

Silk Workers Strike	12/1/1906	West New Brighton	Connecticut	remaining seated in the building. This action was taken in response to the firing of three IWW members and the company's refusal to rehire them. This is the first record of a sit-down strike of the 20th Century.	Michael Hargis, "95 Years of Revolutionary Industrial Unionism," Anarcho Syndicalist Review, #27 and #28
General Electric Company Employees Strike	12/11/1906	Schenectady	New York	Strike in response to discharge of IWW members.	Paul F. Brissenden, <i>The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism</i> , 368
Nevada Miners on Strike	12/24/1906	Goldfield	Nevada	Two thousand General Electric Company employees go on strike in protest of the firing of union members.	The Sun 12-11-1906
Striking Wobblies Return to Work	1/1/1907	Schenectady	New York	The population is halved as striking miners leave town en masse.	The Minneapolis Journal 12-24-1906
Miners Refuse Offer	1/2/1907	Goldfield	Nevada	The 2500 striking Wobblies return to work without winning their demands.	The San Francisco Call 01-01-1907
Lumbermen Strike	2/1/1907	Somers	Montana	IWW strike organizers reject the mine operators' proposal to end the strike.	The Salt Lake Herald 01-02-1907
					Paul F. Brissenden, <i>The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism</i> , 368
				The strike was for official recognition of the IWW.	

Portland Lumber and Saw Mill Strike	3/1/1907	Portland	Oregon	<p>Two thousand lumber workers went on strike under the leadership of Fred Heslewood and Joseph Ettor following ignored requests for improved wages and hours. The strike closed most of the mills in Portland, however mill owners, the AFL, and other local unions cooperated to employ non union workers and reopen the mills. While the strike was lost, organizers emphasized the improved working conditions that resulted regardless.</p> <p>IWW members held a strike against textile mills in Skowhegan and surrounding towns for wage increases and the right to "live rather than merely exist."</p>	<p>Melvyn Dubofsky, <i>We Shall Be All: A History of the IWW</i>, 129-131; Paul F. Brissenden, <i>The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism</i>, 368</p>
Textile Workers' Strike	3/2/1907	Skowhegan	Maine	<p>Industrial Union Bulletin 03-02-1907</p>	03-02-1907
IWW Ask Workers to Refuse Service to Non-Members	3/10/1907	Goldfield	Nevada	<p>Striking IWW members ask waiters and store clerks to refuse service to any person not in their union.</p>	<p>Bisbee Daily Review 03-10-1907</p>
Bird Cage Workers Strike	3/13/1907	New York	New York	<p>Bird cage workers' local</p>	<p>The Sun 03-13-1907</p>

Lumber Mill Strike	3/15/1907	St. John	Oregon	IWW union call a strike against a factory and talk of a national bird cage workers' union.	Outside IWW members visit lumber mill and convince the workers to strike for a wage increase of \$0.25 per day.	St. John's Review 03-15-1907
Goldfield Under Armed Guard	3/16/1907	Goldfield	Nevada	All business close and to remain closed until the town's miners leave the IWW. Hundreds of armed guards keep watch of the streets.	All business close and to remain closed until the town's miners leave the IWW. Hundreds of armed guards keep watch of the streets.	New York Tribune 03-16-1907
Mill and Wool workers' Strike	3/16/1907	Portland	Oregon	IWW organized a strike of over 250 mill and wool workers for a wage increase.	IWW organized a strike of over 250 mill and wool workers for a wage increase.	Industrial Union Bulletin 03-16-1907
Miners Leave IWW and Stores Reopen	3/18/1907	Goldfield	Nevada	Local stores reopen as WFM miners declare themselves separate from the IWW.	Local stores reopen as WFM miners declare themselves separate from the IWW.	The San Francisco Call 03-18-1907
IWW Members Asked to Leave District	3/19/1907	Goldfield	Nevada	Mine owners and business men issue a statement demanding all IWW members to leave the district.	Mine owners and business men issue a statement demanding all IWW members to leave the district.	The Salt Lake Herald 03-19-1907
Various Strikes	3/19/1907	Portland	Oregon	The strike of mill workers remained unbroken. Additionally, 143 sewer workers went on strike for the 9 hours day.	The strike of mill workers remained unbroken. Additionally, 143 sewer workers went on strike for the 9 hours day.	Industrial Union Bulletin 03-23-1907
Tacoma	3/30/1907	Tacoma	Washington	Smeltermen went	Smeltermen went	Industrial

Smeltermen Organize and Strike			on strike for a wage increase of 50 cents per day.	Union Bulletin 03-30-1907 03-30-1907
Tonopah Strike Broken	3/30/1907 Tonopah	Nevada	AFL broke a strike of waiters and cooks who demanded the eight hour day.	Industrial Union Bulletin 03-30-1907 03-30-1907
Wage Increase for Mill Workers	4/6/1907 Aberdeen	Washington	An IWW strike won a wage increase of 25 cents per day for all mill workers.	Industrial Union Bulletin 04-06-1907 04-06-1907
Victory at Paterson	4/6/1907 Paterson	New Jersey	Several dye shops granted their workers a one dollar wage increase after pressure from the IWW.	Industrial Union Bulletin 04-06-1907 04-06-1907
Portland Mill Strike Continued	4/6/1907 Portland	Oregon	Portland lumber mills remained inoperative as the IWW continued their strike.	Industrial Union Bulletin 04-06-1907 04-06-1907
Silk Workers' Strike	4/13/1907 Paterson	New Jersey	Workers of the New Jersey Silk Company went on strike and won a wage increase.	Industrial Union Bulletin 04-13-1907 04-13-1907
A Strike for IWW Control	4/13/1907 Paterson	New Jersey	Workers in the Kramer Hat Company intending to make it an IWW-only shop went on strike after one man refused to join. After one day of striking, the man joined the IWW.	Industrial Union Bulletin 04-13-1907 04-13-1907
Portland Strike Off	4/20/1907 Portland	Oregon	IWW called off the strike on Portland mills without winning their demands.	Industrial Union Bulletin 04-20-1907 04-20-1907
Victorious Strike	4/27/1907 Skowhegan	Maine	The strike	Industrial

of Mill Workers				prompted by the unwarranted firing of 42 IWW members ended with the striking party winning all their demands including "reinstatement of all who were discharged... abolition of the [illegible] system...a day's pay for all poor work instead of piece work, [and] a shop committee elected by the local to meet the company every two weeks to settle all grievances that may arise."	Union Bulletin 04-27-1907 04-27-1907
Lumbermen Strike	5/1/1907	Missoula	Montana	Strike for higher wages.	Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism, 368; Michael Hargis, "95 Years of Revolutionary Industrial Unionism," Anarcho Syndicalist Review, #27 and #28
Tacoma Smeltermen's Strike	5/18/1907	Tacoma	Washington	IWW requested all smelters avoid Tacoma as all workers in the smelting company there were on strike.	Industrial Union Bulletin 05-18-1907 05-18-1907
Rhode Island	7/20/1907	Mapleville	Rhode Island	Striking mill	Industrial

Mill Strikers Organized			workers joined the IWW with 80 members.	Union Bulletin 07-20-1907 07-20-1907
Locomotive Workers' Victorious Strike	7/20/1907 Paterson	New Jersey	After seven weeks of striking, IWW locomotive workers win their (unspecified) demands.	Industrial Union Bulletin 07-20-1907 07-20-1907
Metal and Machinery Workers' Strike	7/27/1907 Bridgeport	Connecticut	Twelve hundred IWW member in the metal and machinery industry went on strike, shutting own three plants run by the American Tube & Stamping Co. The topics of contention were low wages and the monthly night-to- day shift switch.	Industrial Union Bulletin 07-27-1907 07-27-1907
Bridgeport Metal and Machinery Workers' Strike	8/1/1907 Bridgeport	Connecticut	Melvyn Dubofsky, We Shall Be All: A History of the IWW, 126; Michael Hargis, "95 Years of Revolutionary Industrial Unionism," Anarcho Syndicalist Review, #27 and #28	
Smeltermen Strike Over	8/12/1907 Tacoma	Washington	Strike of smeltermen called off without reaching its demands.	Industrial Union Bulletin 08-24-1907 08-24-1907
Violence Against Strikers	8/14/1907 Tonopah	Nevada	The sheriff and deputies met about 200 men engaged in an IWW-organized	Industrial Union Bulletin 08-31-1907 08-31-1907

White Goods Makers' Strike	8/17/1907	New York	New York	strike for the eight hour day and made 51 arrests. All those arrested had their charges dropped in court.	
Metal and Machinery Strike Over	8/31/1907	Bridgeport	Connecticut	makers entered its tenth week. Several had been arrested, but were released without conviction.	Industrial Union Bulletin 08-17-1907 08-17-1907
White Goods Makers' Strike Over	8/31/1907	New York	New York	The strike of iron and steel workers in the American Tube and Stamping Co. ended as the company agreed to meet the demands of the laborers.	Industrial Union Bulletin 08-31-1907 08-31-1907
Weavers' Strike Over	9/14/1907	Mapleville	Rhode Island	The 12 week long strike of white goods workers ended.	Industrial Union Bulletin 09-14-1907 09-14-1907
Lumber Handlers' Strike	10/19/1907	Vancouver	B.C.	The striking weavers called off their strike after winning their demands of no discrimination against strikers and unionized workers, safer working conditions, and higher wages.	Industrial Union Bulletin 09-14-1907 09-14-1907
Lumber Handlers' Strike	10/30/1907	Vancouver	B.C.	IWW lumber handlers walked out on strike to protest an increase in hours and decrease in wage.	Industrial Union Bulletin 10-19-1907 10-19-1907
				The striking lumber handlers'	Industrial Union Bulletin

Called Off			unanimously voted to return to work. It is unclear whether or not their demands were met.	11-09-1907 11-09-1907
Silk Workers' Strike	11/16/1907	Lancaster Pennsylvania	Four hundred IWW silk workers Industrial went on strike for Union Bulletin shorter work days 11-16-1907 and increased 11-16-1907 wages.	Industrial Union Bulletin 12-07-1907 12-07-1907
Cloak Makers' Strike	11/18/1907		Cloak makers went on strike.	Industrial Union Bulletin 12-07-1907 12-07-1907
Silk Workers' Strike Ended	12/14/1907	Lancaster Pennsylvania	Silk workers called off their strike.	Industrial Union Bulletin 12-14-1907 12-14-1907
Cloak Makers' Strike Ended	12/14/1907	New York	The 150 striking cloak makers returned to work	Industrial Union Bulletin 12-14-1907 12-14-1907
Roosevelt Recalls Goldfield Troops, Strike Breakers Sent	12/23/1907	Goldfield Nevada	<p>President Roosevelt ordered the recall of the federal troops he sent in December, saying that the request by Governor Sparks was based on a misrepresentation of the conditions in Goldfield.</p> <p>Fifty-three strike breakers were brought in from California.</p> <p>As a result of the strike, the mines are in poor condition and many strike breakers are leaving. The strikers are quietly awaiting</p>	Industrial Worker 01-04-1908
Strike Breakers Leave	1/4/1908	Goldfield Nevada		Industrial Worker 01-04-1908

Mining Strike Continues	1/11/1908	Goldfield	Nevada	<p>developments. The miners are standing together and many strike breakers have quit. Small businessmen and stockholders are in trouble and there are rumors that leasers and mine owners may "start up with the miners at the old basis."</p> <p>All IWW locals are urged to support the striking miners. The report of President Roosevelt's Commission confirms the contention that the mine owners had the troops sent into the camp in order to enforce a reduction in wages and break up the union.</p>	Industrial Worker 01-11-1908
Federal Commission Sides with IWW	1/18/1908	Goldfield	Nevada	<p>A Goldfield VP hired 120 strike breakers, but IWW members met them at the train depot and were able to get a majority of them to desert.</p>	Industrial Worker 01-18-1908
IWW Drives Away Strike Breakers	1/18/1908	Salt Lake City	Utah	<p>Mine owners are organizing a scab union, called the Nevada Miners Union, with the intention of competing with and defeating the</p>	Industrial Worker 01-18-1908
Competing Union Formed	2/8/1908	Goldfield	Nevada		Industrial Worker 02-08-1908

Wool Strike Lost	2/15/1908	Dracut	Massachusetts	socialist Western Federation of Miners.	Industrial Worker 02-15-1908
Railroad Workers Strike	3/14/1908	Beatty	Nevada	After striking and temporarily stopping a new system in which they are required to operate two looms instead of one, woolen weavers have admitted defeat. IWW and WFM members went out on strike when the railroads announced a reduction in wages. More than 300 foreigners brought in by the companies refused to scab and left, but native born Americans are filling the strikers places.	Industrial Worker 03-14-1908
Lockout of Unionized Tailors	3/14/1908	Los Angeles	California	Two hundred Journeyman Tailors have been locked out for five months because of their union membership. Strike breakers from the East found only a little low paying work when they arrived.	Industrial Worker 03-14-1908
Strike Called Off	3/21/1908	Goldfield	Nevada	The strike has been called off. The district is overrun with idle men and the large body of revolutionary	Industrial Worker 03-21-1908

			unionists are seeking other fields.	
Quarry Workers Strike	4/1/1908	Marble Colorado	Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism, 368	
French Weavers Strike	4/18/1908	Germantown Pennsylvania	A strike at Dobson Badford is still on and donations are requested.	Industrial Worker 04-18-1908
Silk Workers Strike	4/25/1908	Hoboken New Jersey	Silk workers have been on strike for a small wage increase since March 20. Assistance is requested.	Industrial Worker 04-25-1908
Strike Won	5/2/1908	Marble Colorado	A strike organized by the IWW and International Union has been won.	Industrial Worker 05-02-1908
Protest Called	5/30/1908	Kalispell Montana	A resolution was adopted to protest against a contractor who refused to pay union scale wages. Support from other IWW and craft unions is requested.	Industrial Worker 06-20-1908
IWW and WFM Allied Against Strike Breakers	7/4/1908	Seattle Washington	IWW members are working with WFM representatives to prevent Seattle employment agents from recruiting strike breakers to go to the Treadwell gold mine in Alaska.	Industrial Worker 07-04-1908

Textile Worker Strike	8/1/1908	Lawrence	Massachusetts	Strike in response to wage cuts.	Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism, 368; Michael Hargis, "95 Years of Revolutionary Industrial Unionism," Anarcho Syndicalist Review, #27 and #28
French Textile Workers Strike	8/22/1908	Lawrence	Massachusetts	The French Branch of the IWW Textile Workers Union of Lawrence went on strike two weeks ago, protesting cuts in wages. Assistance is requested.	Industrial Worker 08-22-1908
Loggers Organize on Puget Sound	4/15/1909	Seattle	Washington	Loggers in the Puget Sound have decided to begin striking in order to better their living conditions in the mountains, where they live amongst rats, fleas and sleep 10 in a small shack.	Industrial Worker, 04-15-1909
Lumbermen Strike	5/1/1909	Kalispell	Montana		Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism, 368
Lumbermen Strike	5/1/1909	Prince Rupert	British Columbia		Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of American

Syndicalism,  
368

The brewery workers of Kalispell have gone on strike to stop the plans to divide Industrial Union into specific crafts.

Additionally, they are calling for 6 hour days on Saturday and 10 cent wage increases. They encourage all I.W.W. members to cease consuming Kalispell beer and for saloons to stop purchasing it.

River drivers and bush cutters have ceased working along the river in Fortine in order to gain better

working conditions. Industrial Worker, 05-13-1909  
Workers have kept to their cabins as logs have pilled up high in the river. They expect a quick victory!

Members of the I.W.W. in Flathead valley that are striking or wanting to strike, Industrial Worker, 05-20-1909  
are seeking funds to support the strike. Prices of food, clothes, etc. have gone up in the area and the

Brewery Workers Strike 5/3/1909 Kalispell Montana

Strike in Montana by the Lumberjacks 5/13/1909 Fortine Montana

Strikers Appeal for Strike Funds 5/14/1909 Kalispell Montana

Lumbermen Vote to Strike	5/16/1909	Somers	Montana	reduced wages are making striking very difficult in the region.	Industrial Worker, 05- 20-1909; Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism, 368
Kalispell Brewery Workers Still on Strike	5/19/1909	Kalispell	Montana	The brewers at Kalispell were supposed to sign an agreement with brewery owners agreeing to the workers demands, but they instead opted out at the last minute. They continued to insist that saloons don't purchase their beer.	Industrial Worker, 05- 27-1909
The Prince Rupert IWW on Strike	5/20/1909	Prince Rupert	British Columbia	Railroad workers of the I.W.W. in British Columbia have gone on strike against rotten grub and miserable living/working conditions.	Industrial Worker, 05- 20-1909
Lumber Strikes of the IWW are in Full Swing	5/27/1909	Fortine	Montana	The strikes by the log-drivers are in full swing. The river has begun flooding and mill owners are beginning to see the power of the I.W.W. Men are encouraged to continue to donate to this strike and	Industrial Worker, 05- 27-1909

Weak IWW Numbers Plague Strike	6/2/1909	Walla Walla Washington	help them achieve victory. I.W.W. numbers are very weak in Walla Walla, making their strike for better wages in the fields very difficult.	Industrial Worker, 06- 10-1909
Strike in Montana Continues	6/3/1909	Flathead County	Ranchers are being stingy with wages and workers are going hungry. The scabs have left the mills officially ceasing their operations. The Flathead County Hangman is threatening to arrest them for destruction of property because of the flooding and has even choked an I.W.W. man to death. However, the men still have confidence that the owners will fold over and give into union demands.	Industrial Worker, 06- 03-1909
New Seattle IWW Activity	6/10/1909	Aberdeen	Montana	There is a new strike in Aberdeen known as the "Anti- Employment Office League".
Montana Strike Continues	6/10/1909	Fortine	Montana	The strike in Montana is doing better than ever. Industrial Workers have continued on with their efforts to protest and all the

IWW Grows Membership	6/15/1909	Prince Rupert	British Columbia	logs jammed in the river have flowed into the lake, making them a total loss to the company. Owners have now been hiring workers that are willing to work at the lowest wages, prompting more to leave. Those who have stayed have opted to join the I.W.W., growing its number to 400 and hopefully 1000 by winter. The situation in the area has remained the same. Some arrests have been made against I.W.W. members, but owners are continuing to lose profits as timber continues to be lost.	Industrial Worker, 06-24-1909
The Montana Strike	6/17/1909	Flathead County	Montana	125 more men have walked away from the rail line at Prince Rupert. Many are joining the I.W.W. and their will be an open meeting tomorrow for all union members to try and rally a larger membership.	Industrial Worker, 06-17-1909
IWW Gaining Membership	6/17/1909	Prince Rupert	British Columbia	Two injunctions were signed by a district court judge that forbid	Industrial Worker, 06-17-1909
Flathead Strike Industrial Warfare	7/1/1909	Flathead County	Montana		Industrial Worker, 07-01-1909

Strikers on the Fortine River	7/1/1909	Fortine	Montana	<p>members of the I.W.W. from going on any of the companies land, as well as government post offices and highways. This essentially made it illegal for them to go anywhere, and has prompted even more police brutality against the workers.</p> <p>Logs continue to pile up and stay high and dry for some time. The boss at the mill wants to negotiate with the I.W.W. Industrial but the Somers Lumber Company has forbidden him from doing so. The workers will continue to strike until their demands are met.</p>	<p>Industrial Worker, 07-01-1909</p> <p>Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism, 368</p>
Sheet and Tin Plate Workers Strike	7/1/1909	New Castle	Pennsylvania	Workers strike for an open shop.	
Strike at Wenatchee	7/5/1909	Wenatchee	Washington	<p>I.W.W. men on a construction job in Wenatchee performed a walk out after employers refused to raise their working wages.</p>	<p>Industrial Worker,</p>
Conditions at Flathead Valley	7/15/1909	Somers	Montana	<p>I.W.W. members continue to strike for better wages. However, they are</p>	<p>Industrial Worker, 07-15-1909</p>

Prince Rupert  
Strike Report

7/22/1909 Prince Rupert British  
Columbia

running low on  
money and the  
cost of living in  
the area continues  
to go up. Mill  
owners are buying  
up the shacks they  
live in on the mill,  
trying to get rid of  
all the I.W.W.  
workers there.

The strike at Price  
Rupert has been  
partially  
successful. At  
some points along  
the track where  
work has  
stagnated, the  
government began  
hiring workers to  
finish the building  
of sewers,  
sidewalks, etc.

Industrial  
Worker, 07-  
22-1909

that were a part of  
the planned  
building of the  
railroad.  
However, at other  
places along the  
track, the railway  
company  
continues to pay  
at the lower  
wages.

Conditions are  
worse than ever.

People continue  
to come to the  
city and work for  
horrible wages.

Industrial  
Worker, 07-  
22-1909

Conditions at  
Somers continue  
to stay stagnant  
because of the  
poor work quality  
of the scabs.

After one  
engineer was fired  
Industrial  
Worker, 08-

Conditions at  
Flathead Valley

7/22/1909 Somers Montana

Big IWW Strike  
in Pennsylvania

7/23/1909 Shenango Pennsylvania

Dam Construction Strike	7/26/1909	Conconully	Washington	at the Shenango Tin Plant, all workers walked out to strike. Workers left steam engines on part of the plant went up in flames. They expect I.W.W. membership to grow to 450. All working men, except carpenters, have gone on strike for better wages on the construction of the Dam in Conconully. They are demanding a 50 cent wage increase despite being offered a 25 cent increase. Workers are encouraged to stay away from Somers. The owner of the mill, Jim Hill, owns all the land, roads, post offices, etc. in the area and is terrorizing I.W.W. workers.	05-1909; Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism, 368
Somers Strike	7/29/1909	Somers	Montana	Industrial Worker, 08-05-1909	
IWW Become Involved in McKees Rocks Strike	8/1/1909	McKees Rocks	Pennsylvania	Industrial Worker, 07-29-1909	Melvyn Dubofsky, We Shall Be All: A History of the IWW, 204; Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism, 368

Violence Erupts  
Between Strikers  
and  
Strikebreakers

8/1/1909 McKees  
Rocks

Pennsylvania

to provide more  
radical support for  
the  
underrepresented  
immigrants.

Six men were  
killed, six were  
critically injured  
and 45 were  
wounded as  
violence broke  
out between the  
immigrant strikers  
and the

strikebreakers.

Most of the  
injured and killed  
were among the  
strikers. Despite  
the IWW

promoting passive  
resistance and  
having an a  
limited presence  
at McKees Rocks,  
they were  
associated with  
the violence.

10 strikers were  
killed after the  
local militia  
opened fire on  
them during a  
protest at the  
Pressed Steel  
Plant. Four  
officers were also  
killed during the  
clash.

The Amalgamated  
Association of  
Iron, Steel and  
Tin workers have  
all gone on strike  
in Pennsylvania  
against the United  
States Steel  
Corporation. They  
are asking for

Melvyn  
Dubofsky, We  
Shall Be All:  
A History of  
the IWW, 205-  
6

Strikers Killed  
by Militia

8/24/1909 New Castle

Pennsylvania

Industrial  
Worker, 08-  
26-1909

Strike in  
Pennsylvania

8/26/1909 New Castle

Pennsylvania

Industrial  
Worker, 08-  
26-1909

Strikebreakers Clash with Strikers	8/26/1909	Schoenville Pennsylvania	<p>funds to help support the strike. 300 strikebreakers were brought in from Chicago and Philadelphia by rail car to keep the steel mills going in Schoenville. They Industrial were met by Worker, 08-union strikers and 26-1909 got into a huge brawl, preventing any strike breaker from getting in. They are continuing to do this every day. Fearing further</p>
Settlement Reached	9/1/1909	McKees Rocks Pennsylvania	<p>IWW interference, employers offered revised terms to strikers which were accepted. Melvyn Dubofsky, We Shall Be All: A History of the IWW, 206</p>
Strike Resumes	9/1/1909	McKees Rocks Pennsylvania	<p>Further inspection of the terms presented by the Pressed Steel Car Company and the skilled American workers revealed a delay in wage increases and the continuation of the pooling system of pay. Melvyn Dubofsky, We Shall Be All: A History of the IWW, 207</p>

End of Strike	9/1/1909	McKees Rocks	Pennsylvania	<p>the arrest of Trautmann.</p> <p>Skilled American workers were used to break the strike and form a less radical organization that the Pressed Steel Car Company would acknowledge.</p> <p>The work of the I.W.W. has paid off and strikebreakers have not been able to get through to the factory and have given up completely. With the yards tied up, the Pressed Steel Car Company has offered to meet the demands of the I.W.W. men in order to re-open the factories.</p> <p>The Tin Workers Union No. 296 (I.W.W.) has grown to 450 strong. The I.W.W. has set up relief stations in the area for those who need it, and continue to receive applications everyday. The strike in general has grown to 3500 men at the plant, and both the I.W.W. and the A.A. Tin Workers</p>	Melvyn Dubofsky, <i>We Shall Be All: A History of the IWW</i> , 207
IWW Wins Out McKees Rocks Strike	9/8/1909	Schoenville	Pennsylvania		Industrial Worker, 09-09-1909
New Castle Strike, IWW is Growing	9/9/1909	Shenango	Pennsylvania		Industrial Worker, 09-09-1909

IWW Membership Growth	10/20/1909	Schoenville Pennsylvania	have agreed that no deal will be made with the company unless the demands of both groups are met.
Workers Win in Prince Rupert	10/23/1909	Prince Rupert British Columbia	The I.W.W. of McKees Rocks has grown to 4000 members as a result of the strike. Industrial Worker, 10-20-1909
Girl of Seventeen Leads March	10/27/1909	New York New York	8 men were arrested for refusing to work unless their wages were raised to 50 cents an hour. After the police were challenged as to why these men were arrested they were released. The next day they were paid the wage of 50 cents an hour. This has been the first major win in Prince Rupert for the I.W.W. Industrial Worker, 10-27-1909
Pittsburgh Strike Standard Mfg.	10/27/1909	Pittsburgh Pennsylvania	5,000 members of the Neckwear Workers' Union marched on the streets of New York demanding higher wages. It was led by a 17 year old girl who invited by the I.W.W. to come to Spokane to speak for the free speech fight occurring there. Industrial Worker, 10-27-1909
			The three factories in the

Co.				
Strike at Train Yard	12/1/1909	Spokane	Washington	US that manufacture bathtubs, water closet implements, etc. have joined together to form a price monopoly. The workers have retaliated and gone out on strike to protest for safer conditions in the plant and to have Sundays off.  2500 union men walked out last night at the train yard demanding higher wages, shorter hours and abolishment of a physical examination test. The train yard has begun scabbing for other workers to come fill their place rather than compromise with their demands.  15,000 waist workers went on strike in New York, all of them girls. It did not take long for bosses to meet the union demands of better wages. They then celebrated by parading through the streets.  The Switchmens' strike has continued on, effecting about 65,000 workers
Waist Workers' Strike	12/25/1909	New York	New York	Industrial Worker, 12- 01-1909  Industrial Worker, 12- 25-1909
Switchmens Strike	12/25/1909	Spokane	Washington	Industrial Worker, 12- 25-1909

Cigar Workers Strike	1/12/1910	Cleveland	Ohio	tied to this industry. It has compelled most of these men to go on strike as well until these men get their demands.	London Whiffs Cigar Company fired all IWW members, then informed them they would be re-hired if they left the union. In response, the workers declared a strike.	Solidarity 01-29-1910
Car Builders Strike	1/14/1910	Hammond	Indiana	Car builders unionized and went on strike demanding better wages. The IWW and AFL competed for leadership of the strike. The police deputized special police to attack the workers and kick them out of company housing.	All of the IWW officers are soon arrested. Eventually, the mayor asked for a committee of the IWW workers and the company to come together and end the conflict.	Industrial Worker, 02-19-1910
Steel Strike in Hammond	1/29/1910	Hammond	Indiana	Due to unfair back-rent issues, pay cuts, and a payroll system that made it impossible to know how much a	Industrial Worker, 01-29-1910	

Railroad Workers' Brief Strike	1/29/1910	Janesville Wisconsin	worker was going to be paid, a strike was called. Over 1000 workers were on strike with leadership by IWW members.  One-third of the 600 men tasked with digging trains out of the stone went on strike for mittens, whisky, and a wage increase. The company immediately provided them with, "good felt mittens, two stiff drinks... and [a] dollar and hour."  IWW organizers joined the 10,000- strong steel mill strike that began a few weeks prior.	Solidarity 01- 29-1910
IWW Joins Bethlehem Strike	2/26/1910	Bethlehem Pennsylvania	IWW organizers joined the 10,000- strong steel mill strike that began a few weeks prior.	Solidarity 02- 26-1910
Strike Situation at Bethlehem	3/12/1910	Bethlehem Pennsylvania	A strike had begun in Bethlehem in hopes of it becoming a general strike, and IWW member Schmidt was going to make a speech to the striking and interested workers.  However, the police threatened to arrest him if he spoke in English. The meeting fell apart and the AFL is blamed for ending the strike and giving in and	Industrial Worker, 03- 12-1910

Successful IWW Strike in Portland	3/19/1910	Portland	Oregon	sending workers back to work. IWW workers at United Engineering Co. went on strike for a 30 cent/hour raise. Banners and signs were put up in the area telling everyone to stay away. Pickets were stationed around the building. Because of the warnings, the company could not hire replacements and gave the employees the raise within 4 hours.	Industrial Worker, 03-26-1910
Accounts of The Strike At Sheridan, Oregon	3/26/1910	Sheridan	Oregon	150 Workers at a lumber company went on strike for a 25 cent/day raise. The IWW painted signs that said "Strike on at Sheridan, Ore. Stay Away" and carried the signs in front of employment shark agencies. This prevented anyone from buying these jobs and thus prevented strike breakers. The strike was successful.	Industrial Worker, 03-26-1910
Glass Workers Strike at Muncie	4/16/1910	Muncie	Indiana	Various groups of Industrial employees came together to ask management for small raises. Management	Industrial Worker, 04-16-1910; Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of

			agreed to some, and after discussing it the workers accepted it. Management then backed out of the offer and refused to negotiate. Many workers are out on strike, and have been blacklisted. IWW members are organizing the strike and say they will stay on strike all summer.	American Syndicalism, 368
A. F. of L. Scabs Break Strike	4/23/1910	Muncie Indiana	The Ball Bros. glass factory strike has been lost because of AFL actions according to the article. The company was able to work with one craft's union and this got those workers back. This broke the full strike and made it possible to fill the other positions with other AFL "scabs" to break the fight.	Industrial Worker, 04-23-1910
Textile Strike	4/23/1910	New Bedford Massachusetts	Textile workers voted to strike.	Solidarity 04-23-1910
All Local Unions of I.W.W. On Strike in the Steel Industry of the Pittsburgh District	4/23/1910	Pittsburgh Pennsylvania	All IWW steel unions in the Pittsburgh area are on strike. Conflict began when editors of the paper "Solidarity" were arrested because they wouldn't	Industrial Worker, 04-23-1910

			state who technically owned the paper, which is technically illegal by some state law.	
Pipe Mill Strike	4/23/1910 Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	Workers in the Byers pipe mill call to strike.	Solidarity 04- 23-1910
Farm Hands Strike At North Yamhill	4/23/1910 Yamhill Yamhill	Oregon	Farmhands went on strike when some were fired for teaching and talking about Industrial Unionism. The workers have been on strike for awhile, demanding a 30 cent/hour raise and a decent bunk house. Farmers refusing to give in tried unsuccessfully to hire strike breakers, and now are slandering the reputations of the strikers' wives. Fellow IWW members from Portland have helped bring supplies and sabotage some of the farmers' trees. There's an appeal for additional financial help as the workers have no food money.	Industrial Worker, 04- 23-1910; Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism, 368
Structural Iron Workers' Strike	5/8/1910 Chicago	Illinois	Skilled structural iron workers of the Hansel & Ellcock Construction Company went on	Solidarity 06- 04-1910

Striking Textile Workers Appeal for Funds	5/21/1910	New Bedford Massachusetts	strike several hundred strong. They called upon the IWW for assistance. After debate between the IWW and the AFL, the strikers voted to be organized by the former.	Textile workers in Massachusetts are on strike and have been for awhile. They are requesting funds from any and all IWW members so that they can continue the fight and not give in.	Industrial Worker, 05-21-1910
Cooks And Waiters on Strike in Spokane	5/21/1910	Spokane	Washington	Despite these workers being associated with the AFL, the IWW is applauding their work because they defied the AFL leadership and went on strike quickly and all together, rather than waiting for AFL approval and red-tape clearing. So far, many employers have agreed to worker demands.	Industrial Worker, 05-21-1910
Catholic Priests	5/28/1910	Denver	Colorado	However, large companies have held out longer. The Industrial Worker is calling for all scabs to stay away.	Factory workers

and Austrian Consul Undermine IWW Negotiations for Workers			in Denver went on Worker, 07- strike for a 25 cent/day raise. Despite initial success, the employers convinced Catholic priests and the Austrian consul to advise people to take a 15 cent/day raise instead. The IWW was trying to help and advise workers but the language barrier was too great, as there were workers from all over eastern Europe.	
Clothing Workers' Strike	6/4/1910 Chicago	Illinois	Over 500 workers in the Lamm & Co. Clothing Manufacturers went on strike in protest of the abuse of the young female workers.	Solidarity 06- 04-1910
Textile Strike Ended	6/18/1910 New Bedford	Massachusetts	Textile strike ended as AFL weavers returned to work.	Solidarity 06- 18-1910
Textile Worker Strike Continues	7/2/1910	Rhode Island	Textile workers have been on strike for seven weeks here. While the strike is not an IWW strike, many members are leading the strike because the factory workers are not otherwise unionized. They are being slowed by foreign strike-	Industrial Worker, 07- 02-1910

Telephone Slaves Strike	7/20/1910	Spokane	Washington	breakers. Shovelers for the Pacific Telephone Co. are on strike for a 25 cent/day raise. They were organized by IWW members. The IWW helped win 15 cent per day wage increase for workers in a smelting plant.	Industrial Worker, 07- 30-1910
Wage Increase Won for Smelters	7/23/1910	Denver	Colorado	The IWW helped win 15 cent per day wage increase for workers in a smelting plant.	Solidarity 07- 23-1910
Machinists' Strike	7/23/1910	Everett	Washington	IWW-organized machinists walk out for better conditions.	Solidarity 07- 23-1910
Victory for the Eight Hour Day	7/23/1910	Lake Point	Idaho	IWW workers win the eight hour day in an excavating camp.	Solidarity 07- 23-1910
Strike of Machinists, Boilmakers and Blacksmiths	7/27/1910	Spokane	Washington	There is a strike of machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths in Spokane. The unionized strikers were able to convince most non-union workers to quit as well. So far, some factories have agreed to demands. The article is unclear whether the union involved is the IWW.	Industrial Worker, 07- 30-1910
Automobile Workers' Strike	7/30/1910	Reading	Pennsylvania	Workers in the Parish Manufacturing Company went on strike.	Solidarity 07- 30-1910
Intimidation of Workers in Vancouver	7/30/1910	Vancouver	Washington	An Italian IWW member was arrested for trying to talk "white	Industrial Worker, 07- 30-1910

IWW Member Bequeaths Lots	8/6/1910	Garfield	Washington	men" into not scabbing on them in their strike. The Italian excavators are on strike for eight hour days and \$2.75/day. The Industrial Worker says to follow this issue and be ready to assist if needed.  IWW and other men are refusing to harvest unless they get higher wages. In the meantime, they are singing the IWW song Red Flag, while flying a red flag, and sharing the Industrial Worker. They have already gotten one raise offer, although the expect one more bump in pay. A follow-up a day later says they got the original raise but also better food and an agreement to not discriminate against IWW members. They are asking for an IWW union organizer to come and bring IWW pamphlets and propaganda.  Sewer diggers and Industrial gas line diggers comprised of Mexicans, Greeks, Italians, The I.W.W.: A	Industrial Worker, 08- 06-1910
Sewer Digger/ Gas Workers Strike	8/20/1910	San Diego	California		

			and Americans are on strike. American workers were getting paid 25 cent/day more.	Study of American Syndicalism, 368
			The Mexicans were all IWW members and called the strike and have been supported by most of the other workers. They expect to win the raise.	
Miners' Strike	8/27/1910	Mesa Arizona	IWW-affiliated miners strike for a Solidarity 08-50 cent per day 27-1910 wage increase.	
			This is a follow-up on the previous San Diego story. The workers continue to strike and have broader support. The police have not interrupted the strike or disrupted any IWW meetings. In fact, they are said to be encouraging the workers. The workers believe they can spread IWW membership to all of San Diego's working class. Eventually, they got their 25 cent/day raise and a closed shop at the sewer company.	
Update on Sewer Diggers Strike	8/27/1910	San Diego California	Industrial Worker, 08-27-1910	
Strike of Mexican Laborers	8/27/1910	San Diego California	Mexicans laborers decided to hold a strike against the San Diego	Solidarity 08-27-1910

I.W.W. Compels  
Uncle Sam to  
Pay Workers

9/3/1910      Spokane

Washington

Public Service  
Workers' Strike

10/1/1910 Providence

Rhode Island

Consolidated Gas  
and Electric  
Company and the  
Barber Asphalt  
Company for  
higher wages and  
no discrimination  
against IWW  
members.

52 firefighters  
were laid off by  
the Forest Ranger,  
Debitt, who  
refused to pay  
them. When the  
firefighters  
arrived back in  
Spokane, they  
refused to leave  
without their pay.  
The 52 stuck  
together, without  
any food, and  
waited for Mayor  
Pratt to do  
something. After  
several days, the  
Mayor was told  
by the forestry  
department to  
give the men  
room and board  
overnight and  
then to give them  
their back pay,  
which the city of  
Spokane will be  
reimbursed. The  
organization was  
led by IWW men  
and 43 of the 52  
men had joined  
the IWW by the  
time they got their  
pay.

Public service  
workers went on  
strike for  
increased wages

Industrial  
Worker, 09-  
03-1910

Solidarity 10-  
01-1910

			and exclusive employment for unionized workers.
Restaurant Hires Union Employees	10/1/1910 Spokane	Washington	The Two Jacks restaurant in Spokane has hired a few union employees that have been on strike in Spokane for months. The restaurant's Employer's Association has forbid any restaurant in the city from hiring these workers, but restaurants are beginning to collapse without workers.
Stirton Arrested for Street Meeting	10/8/1910 Detroit	Michigan	Prominent speaker A.M. Stirton arrested while holding a street meeting.
I.W.W. Boosts Wages and Shortens Hours in Portland	10/8/1910 Portland	Oregon	Three successive strikes of bridge workers in Portland were led by the IWW. All were successful in gaining either raises or shortened hours. Wages went from \$2.25/day to \$3/day and hours went from 10 hours/day to 9 hours/day.
Strike in Olean	10/23/1910 Olean	New York	IWW called for a strike against three public works contractors for increased wages. One and a
			Industrial Worker, 10- 01-1910
			Solidarity 10- 08-1910
			Industrial Worker, 10- 08-1910
			Solidarity 11- 19-1910

Meat Packers on Strike	11/5/1910	Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	half weeks later, the strike was settled with the contractors conceding to the IWW's demands. Fifteen-hundred IWW-affiliated meat packers strike for higher wages.	Solidarity 11-05-1910
Shoe Workers Strike	12/1/1910	Brooklyn	New York	Strike for higher wages.	Paul F. Brissenden, <i>The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism</i> , 368
Call to Support Striking Loggers	12/6/1910	Cle Elum	Washington	The Cascade Lumber Company is trying to reduce wages by 5 cents a day and begin charging for board. The workers immediately went on strike upon finding this out and are adamantly trying to prevent scab workers from showing up. The Industrial Worker is calling for all men to stay away.	Industrial Worker, 12-15-1910
Automobile Workers' Strike	12/10/1910	Anderson	Indiana	IWW automobile workers held a "victorious strike."	Solidarity 12-10-1910
Shoe Workers' Strike	12/10/1910	New York	New York	IWW shoeworkers went on strike for higher wages.	Solidarity 12-10-1910
Miners Strike	1/1/1911	La Grande	Washington	Strike in response to wage cuts.	Paul F. Brissenden, <i>The I.W.W.: A Study of</i>

Boot and Shoe Workers Strike	1/1/1911	New York	New York	American Syndicalism, 368
Strike at Tunnel of Tacoma Power Plant	1/1/1911	Tacoma	Washington	Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism, 368
Workers Maintain IWW Affiliation	1/30/1911	New York	New York	Drillers, muckers and most other people working on the tunnel of the Tacoma Municipal Power Plant were on strike against Savage & Nichols following a wage cut. Several strikers joined the IWW as a result, and more were likely to follow
Southern Pacific Workers Make Demands	8/3/1911			Shoe manufacturer A. Garside & Co. was willing to agree to terms with striking workers if the workers agree to drop affiliation with IWW. The workers refused.
Harriman Lines Will Not Grant	9/1/1911			Southern Pacific (SP) railroad workers submitted a demand for an 8-hour day, higher pay, abolition of personal records, physical exams, etc. Many SP workers were joining the IWW.
				Harriman Lines, a railroad company, Worker, 09-
				Industrial Worker, 01-12-1911
				Industrial Worker, 02-09-1911
				Industrial Worker, 08-24-1911

Demands	refused to acknowledge unions and their demands. They said it made no sense to pay workers more when the market presents them with favorable hiring conditions.	21-1911
Call for Strike When McNamara Goes to Trial	IWW members were called to strike on Oct. 11 when McNamara goes to trial. McNamara is charged with murder as the sole individual responsible for The Times bombing	Industrial Worker, 10- 05-1911
Strike on Harriman Lines	An estimated 30,000 workers struck against Harriman Lines for failing to meet their demands.	Industrial Worker, 10- 12-1911
IWW Men Help Strikers	IWW members joined in the Harriman strike, distributing propaganda and attempting to help organize. The strike was expected to continue for a long time.	Industrial Worker, 10- 19-1911
Southern Pacific Discourage Strike Participation with Perks	Southern Pacific Railroad offered perks to long-time employees for "continuous service" in excess of 10 years. Joining a strike would break	Industrial Worker, 10- 19-1911

Harriman Strike Continues	10/26/1911	continuous service.	
IWW Sabotage Rail Cars	11/16/1911	Harriman showed no sign of giving in to workers' demands. An end to the strike is still not in sight.	Industrial Worker, 11-09-1911
Longshoremen Strike	1/5/1912	IWW members cut the air lines of all rail cars on the Brawley sidetrack and posted IWW stickers on the cars.	Industrial Worker, 11-16-1911
Lawrence Textile Worker Strike	1/12/1912	2,500 Boston longshoremen began a general strike to demand a wage increase.	Industrial Worker, 01-18-1912
Textile Strike	1/25/1912	Textile mill workers went on strike in response to wage cuts alongside a state mandated reduction in hours to 55. A few hundred Italian workers voted to strike and through the course of the day, recruited nearly 10,000 people to march the streets throwing stones and ice at factories.	Melvyn Dubofsky, <i>We Shall Be All: A History of the IWW</i> , 228; Paul F. Brissenden, <i>The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism</i> , 368
Wool Mill Strike	1/25/1912	The textile strike in Lawrence, MA, continued with a parade that was free from conflict.	Industrial Worker, 01-25-1912
		The strike in Lawrence, MA, caused a group of riots in woolen mills that caused	Industrial Worker, 01-25-1912

Striker Killed in Clash with Police	1/29/1912	Lawrence	Massachusetts	several workers, police officers, and citizens to sustain minor injuries.	Annie Lopezzi was shot and killed during a clash between police and strikers. Ettor and Giovannitti were arrested in connection to the murder despite weak evidence.	Melvyn Dubofsky, <i>We Shall Be All: A History of the IWW</i> , 248
Students Scab at University of Michigan Strike	1/30/1912	Ann Arbor	Michigan	Firefighters and coal wheelers at the University of Michigan went on strike. They were replaced by students.	To gain publicity and help ease expenses, many strikers sought foster homes for their children for the duration of the strike. Margaret Sanger accompanied 119 children to New York to live in foster homes.	Industrial Worker, 03-07-1912
Children of Strikers Moved to Foster Homes	2/1/1912	Lawrence	Massachusetts	The strikers and mill owners in Lawrence have not come close to reaching an agreement.	The American Federation of Labor expressed interest in taking over as the representative organization for	Melvyn Dubofsky, <i>We Shall Be All: A History of the IWW</i> , 251
Militia Used On Strikers	2/8/1912	Lawrence	Massachusetts	The American Federation of Labor expressed interest in taking over as the representative organization for	The American Federation of Labor expressed interest in taking over as the representative organization for	Industrial Worker, 02-08-1912
AFL Expresses Interest in Lawrence Strike	2/15/1912	Lawrence	Massachusetts	The American Federation of Labor expressed interest in taking over as the representative organization for	The American Federation of Labor expressed interest in taking over as the representative organization for	Industrial Worker, 02-15-1912

Strike Meeting in Seattle	2/19/1912	Seattle	Washington	the strike in Lawrence.	To show solidarity with the Lawrence strikers, workers conducted a meeting in Seattle in order to strategize and take up collections to fund the strike.	Industrial Worker, 02-22-1912
Lumbermen Strike	3/1/1912	Aberdeen	Washington		Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism, 368	
IWW Organizer Assaulted in Connection to Lawrence Strike	3/4/1912	Lawrence	Massachusetts	An attempt on the life of the General Organizer of the I.W.W. was made in connection with the Lawrence strikes. He was critically injured and there were very few initial clues left behind.	The textile worker strike in Lawrence continued. The mill owners offered a wage increase of 5 to 8 percent, but the I.W.W. stood by its demand for 15 percent.	Industrial Worker, 03-14-1912
Lawrence Strike Continues	3/7/1912	Lawrence	Massachusetts		I.W.W. members in Spokane, WA, held a Lawrence strike protest meeting.	Industrial Worker, 03-07-1912
Protest Meeting Held	3/10/1912	Spokane	Washington		Mill workers in	Industrial
Lumber Mill	3/14/1912	Hoquiam	Washington			

Workers Strike			Hoquiam, WA, began a strike and picketing for increased wages	Worker, 03-21-1912; Paul F. Brissenden, <i>The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism</i> , 368
Employers and Strikers Reach a Settlement	3/14/1912	Lawrence Massachusetts	Following a series of meetings between IWW and American Woolen Company delegates, the parties negotiated terms for higher wages. The strikers voted to accept the terms, ending the strike.	Melvyn Dubofsky, <i>We Shall Be All: A History of the IWW</i> , 253
Strike Still On At Lawrence	3/21/1912	Lawrence Massachusetts	The textile strike in Lawrence, MA, continued. More children were being sent to other parts of the country, more small demonstrations occurred, and more unsuccessful negotiations were offered and examined.	Industrial Worker, 03-21-1912
Raymond Mob Raids Hall and Deports Strikers	3/25/1912	Raymond Washington	Several hundred men in Raymond, WA, went on strike in solidarity with movements in Hoquiam and Aberdeen. In response, a mob invaded their indoor headquarters and arrested many of the strikers.	Industrial Worker, 04-04-1912
Lumber Workers Strike Spreads	3/28/1912	Grays Harbor Washington	The I.W.W. lumber strike	Industrial Worker, 03-

Piano and Organ Workers Strike	4/1/1912	New York	slowly spread throughout Grays Harbor, resulting in more arrests and increased membership within the I.W.W.	28-1912; Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism, 369
Textile Worker Strike	4/1/1912	Willimantic Connecticut	Strike for higher wages.	Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism, 368
Strike Spreads To Tacoma	4/11/1912	Seattle Washington	Mill workers in Tacoma, WA, walked out of work in solidarity with the Grays Harbor strikers.	Industrial Worker, 04-11-1912
Coal Miners Win Strike	4/11/1912	Colorado	Coal miners in northern Colorado won their strike.	Industrial Worker, 04-11-1912
Construction Strike at Salem	4/12/1912	Salem Oregon	Oregon Electric Railway workers went on strike, with the I.W.W. at the helm, to negotiate wages, hours, and food.	Industrial Worker, 05-09-1912
Lumber Workers Strike	4/15/1912	Bovill Idaho	All of the workers at Potlatch Lumber Company in Bovill, ID, went on strike seeking better food and a pay increase of 25 cents.	Industrial Worker, 04-25-1912
Streetcar Workers Strike	5/1/1912	Portland Oregon	Strike for higher wages.	Paul F. Brissenden,

				The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism, 368
Chicago Freight Handlers Strike	5/23/1912 Chicago	Illinois	Freight handlers, checkers, and receiving clerks in Chicago went on strike for better wages and a small increase in holiday time.	Industrial Worker, 05- 23-1912
Textile Worker Strike	6/1/1912 Clinton	Massachusetts		Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism, 368
Construction Strike	6/20/1912 White Salmon	Washington	Employees at the Northwestern Electric, Co.'s damn began a strike under the leadership of the I.W.W. The strike was for better wages and working conditions.	Industrial Worker, 06- 20-1912; Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism, 368
Textile Strike	7/15/1912 New Bedford	Massachusetts	The I.W.W. teamed up with the United Textile Workers to help textile workers in New Bedford, MA, to go on strike to protest an unfair wage deduction rule.	Industrial Worker, 07- 25-1912; Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism, 369
Strikers Attacked by Employer Thugs	7/18/1912 Grabow	Louisiana	Employees of the Southern Lumber Operators' Association who chose to strike were suddenly attacked by "thugs" who were	Industrial Worker,

Loggers Strike	8/24/1912	Deep River	Washington	allegedly sent by their employer.	
Street Car Strike	9/26/1912	Duluth	Minnesota	Loggers in Deep River, WA, went on strike in protest of poor food.	Industrial Worker, 09-05-1912
Piano Workers Strike	10/17/1912	New York	New York	Craftsmen who work on street cars in Duluth, MN, went on strike in order to protest the firing of employees who were instrumental in the attempted formation of their union.	Industrial Worker, 09-26-1912
Textile Workers Strike	10/31/1912	Little Falls	New York	Piano workers in New York City went on strike, bringing the local piano industry to a halt.	Industrial Worker, 10-17-1912
Cyclone Wire Fence Works Strike	11/1/1912	Cleveland	Ohio	Textile workers in Little Falls, NY, have gone on strike in solidarity against wage cuts and the passage of a 54-hour workweek law.	Industrial Worker, 11-14-1912; Paul F. Brissenden, <i>The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism</i> , 369
NIUF&LW Strike on American Lumber Company	11/11/1912	Merryville	Louisiana	Strike of Slovenian IWW members	Paul F. Brissenden, <i>The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism</i> , 369
				The BTW became the Southern District of the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers (NIUF&LW) under the IWW.	Melvyn Dubofsky, <i>We Shall Be All: A History of the IWW</i> , 218; Paul F. Brissenden, <i>The I.W.W.: A Study of</i>

			The organization struck against the American Lumber Company in response to the blacklisting of members who reportedly served as witnesses for the defense in the Grabow Riot trial. The 13,000 reported strikers were met with violence.	American Syndicalism, American Lumber 369; Industrial Worker, 11-21-1912
Buffalo Hotel Workers Strike	11/21/1912	Buffalo	New York	Hotel workers in Buffalo, NY, went on strike.
I.W.W. Tailors Strike at Frost & Co. Seattle	11/21/1912	Seattle	Washington	Tailors at Frost & Co. in Seattle, WA, went on strike to protest employer discrimination against I.W.W. members.
Men Strike On Oregon Road	12/1/1912	Portland	Oregon	125 railroad workers went on strike in Portland and Eugene in protest against a proposed wage cut of 50 cents.
Waitress Strike	12/5/1912	Minneapolis	Minnesota	Waitresses working at the Eureka restaurant in Minneapolis, MN, went on strike against poor food and in favor of a \$1 per week wage increase.
Cannery Women Strike	12/18/1912	San Francisco	California	150 women workers strike against California Fruit Canners

Construction Camp Strikes	12/28/1912	Portland	Oregon	Association. Workers. They demand \$1.25 minimum wage for eight hours work and one full hour for dinner.	Industrial Worker 01-02-Portland, Eugene, 1913 and Eastern Railroad is shipping scabs from different parts of the Northwest.
Construction Camp Strikes	12/29/1912	Eugene	Oregon	Three hundred workers strike for reduced hours with no reduction in wage, Sunday holiday, and no mandatory overtime.	Industrial Worker 01-02-Portland, Eugene, 1914 and Eastern Railroad is shipping scabs from different parts of the Northwest.
Stone and Webster Construction Strike	1/1/1913	Big Creek	California	Strike was for better wages, hours and working conditions	Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism, 369
Cannery Workers Strike	1/1/1913	San Francisco	California	Strike in response to wage cuts.	Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of American

Syndicalism,  
369

Strikers will return to work with a raise in wages from five percent to twelve percent on the fifty four hour work week. The winning of this great strike means a great forward step in the textile district of New York.

Industrial Worker 01-09-1913

Textile Strike Won

1/2/1913 Utica

New York

Lumber Strike

1/3/1913 Merryville

Louisiana

Merryville lumber strike continues despite the company's boasting that it will starve the workers back to work.

Industrial Worker 01-09-1913

Governor Loans  
Guns to Fight  
Lumber Strikers

1/13/1913 Alexandria

Louisiana

Merryville is still shut down tight after more than two months on strike. It is reported that the Governor of Louisiana has loaned the American Lumber Company two hundred Springfield rifles.

Industrial Worker 01-16-1913

Garment  
Workers Strike

1/16/1913 New York

New York

One hundred thousand garment workers strike, affecting more than four thousand shops. Their demands are for the abolition of the sub-contract system, a twenty percent wage

Industrial Worker 01-16-1913

Lumber Strike Continues	1/18/1913	Alexandria Louisiana	increase, time and a half for overtime, double time for holidays, and improved workplace conditions.	Industrial Worker 01-23-1913
Strike Won	1/23/1913	Seattle Washington	Merryville is still down. The company is trying to do the work of thirteen hundred men with about two hundred scabs, suckers, and gunmen. Ripley, President of the Santa Fe railroad intends to whip the I. W. W. to a frazzle	Twenty five members in the Diamond Shop of M. Vollman and Co., struck for pay for xmas and New Years, and all legal holidays. They went back to work with that demand granted.
Rubber Workers Strike	2/1/1913	Akron Ohio	Early in February, 300 workers from the Firestone rubber plant walked off the job for better wages. Very few of the strikers were IWW members but the group was eager for organized leadership as the strike grew from 3,500 people on February 15 to 14,000 by	Industrial Worker 01-23-1913 Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism, 369; Melvyn Dubovsky, We Shall Be All: A History of the I.W.W., 286-7

Silk Workers  
Strike

2/1/1913 Paterson

New Jersey

February 18.  
Local authorities responded with beatings and arrests, which quickly undermined the IWW's tenuous leadership in the area. By March 31, the strike was broken with no reported gains.

Over the previous year, Paterson mills began implementing a four loom per worker system to meet the industry demand for cheaper silk.

While this system allowed for potentially higher wages, it raised questions about worker health and safety as well as sustained full employment. When the largest company in town enacted this policy, what began as a small walk-out was expanded to the entire plant through the leadership of IWW Local 152.

Organizer Frank Morris has assumed charge of the four hundred striking section men on the Pennsylvania

Paul F. Brissenden, *The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism*, 369; Melvyn Dubofsky, *We Shall Be All: A History of the IWW*, 267-9

Railroad  
Workers Strike  
for Promised  
Raise

2/20/1913 New Castle

Pennsylvania

Industrial  
Worker 02-20-1913

			railroad. They demand an increase of thirty five cents a day, or from \$1.75 to \$2.10 for 10 hours work. They had been promised this raise and the strike broke out when they opened their envelopes and found the company had lied to them.
Railroad and Lumber Officials Threaten Strikers	2/21/1913	Alexandria Louisiana	Gunmen, detectives, and officers of the Santa Fe railroad and the American Industrial lumber Company Worker 02-27- began a campaign 1913 of violence against the Merryville strikers.
Strike Spreads to Other Mills	2/25/1913	Paterson New Jersey	The IWW called for all mill and dyehouse workers to strike. 25,000 workers responded, effectively shutting down the industry. The workers demanded higher wages in dyehouses and an eight hour day. Altogether about 1400 workers are out on strike for higher wages. Although organizers of the A. F. of L. were on the scene, almost the entire
Silk Workers Strike	2/27/1913	Hazelton Pennsylvania	Melvyn Dubofsky, We Shall Be All: A History of the IWW, 269- 270

			force decided to organize without craft distinction into one industrial union of the I. W. W.	
Rubber Workers Strike	3/1/1913	Cleveland Ohio	Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism, 369	
Textile Worker Strike	3/1/1913	Esmond Rhode Island	Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism, 369	
Tailors Strike	3/13/1913	Seattle Washington	As an outgrowth of the tailors strike against M. Vollman & Co., a permanent injunction has been granted against the I. W. W., restraining them from placing more than two pickets in front of any one struck shop.  We are out on strike against the will of our district and national office. On the twenty third our district president came up and spoke in favor of us going back to work. But in spite of this the vote that was taken shows two for return and thirty	Industrial Worker 03-20- 1913
Miners Strike	3/24/1913	Bear Creek Montana	Industrial Worker 04-03- 1913	

Smeltermen Strike	3/28/1913 Denver	Colorado	<p>seven against. The coal miners are represented by the United Mine Workers (AFL)</p> <p>A strike of two hundred men occurred at the Globeville smelter. This is the third attempt of the slaves to wrest better conditions from the Smelter trust that controls the state. Packing houses, smelters, and other enterprises all employ mixed crews so as to prevent solidarity as much as possible.</p> <p>After being denied a public meeting in Paterson, Bill Haywood marched approximately 1000 people toward Haledon. Before reaching their destination, Haywood was arrested for disturbing the peace.</p> <p>Six hundred Mexicans went on strike against the El Paso Smelter. The strike demands are for an eight hour day, twenty percent increase in wages,</p>	Industrial Worker 04-10-1913
Haywood Arrested	3/30/1913 Paterson	New Jersey	<p>Melvyn Dubofsky, We Shall Be All: A History of the IWW, 277</p>	
Mexican Smeltermen Strike	4/10/1913 El Paso	Texas		Industrial Worker 04-24-1913

Bystander Killed in Skirmish	4/19/1913 Paterson	New Jersey	discharge of the head surgeon, and no hospital fee to be paid by the men.
Sawmill Strike	4/24/1913 Pilchuck	Washington	Modestino Valentino was shot and killed by company detectives during a conflict between the IWW, 278 strikers and scabs. Melvyn Dubofsky, We Shall Be All: A History of a conflict between the IWW, 278 strikers and scabs.
Strike Against Electric Companies	4/24/1913 Stockton	California	A strike has broken out at Pilchuck, WA. The demands of the men are: the right to organize, sanitary bunkhouses at the camp and mill, pure and wholesome food at the mill cookhouse, fire escape to be put on the three-story bunk house at the mill. Industrial Worker 05-08-1913
Lumbermen Strike	5/1/1913 Marshfield	Oregon	One hundred seventy five men are on strike against the two electric companies of Stockton, CA. Industrial Worker 04-24-1913
			I. W. W. is in charge. It will mean a general demand for a raise all over the state if the strike is won.
			Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A

				Study of American Syndicalism, 369
Silk Strike Continues	5/15/1913 Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	The silk strikers are standing firm at Kensington and refuse to return until the Patterson strike is settled.	Industrial Worker 05-15- 1913
Sawmill and Camp Crippled by Strike	5/15/1913 Pilchuck	Washington	The strike at Pilchuck is still on. The sawmill and camp are badly crippled	Industrial Worker 05-15- 1913
Loggers Strike in Coos Bay	5/22/1913 Coaledo	Oregon	The foreman of Camp 2 ordered all loggers who were I. W. W.'s or sympathizers to roll up and roll out. About twenty five men left at once. Local 435, which is the headquarters for the Coos Bay loggers immediately called a strike of all Coos Bay logger. The men are demanding a twenty-five percent increase in wages and no discrimination.	Industrial Worker 05-22- 1913
Strike on in Western Montana Logging Camps	5/22/1913 Missoula	Montana	Lumber companies want employees to work overtime in order to keep the mills in operation. Workers don't want to work overtime because there are people without a job that need work.	Industrial Worker 05-22- 1913

Striking Silk  
Workers Need  
Assistance

5/22/1913 Paterson

New Jersey

Laborers demand  
more workers in  
logging camps  
and no more than  
nine hours of  
work in any one  
day.

The struggle of  
the silk workers  
of the East has  
spread until it  
now is the  
greatest strike the  
labor movement  
of this country has  
ever known. In  
Paterson, NJ,  
where the strike  
started, there are  
twenty five  
thousand workers  
out. In  
Pennsylvania and  
NY states the  
mills are struck.  
The wheels have  
ceased to turn in  
the entire silk  
industry of  
America.

The Marine  
Transport  
Workers strike  
against United  
Fruit ships has  
spread up the  
Atlantic coast,  
joined by Sailors

Union of the  
Atlantic (AFL) in  
New Orleans. But

Industrial  
Worker 06-19-  
1913

Mr. Bodine, head  
of the AFL union  
told sailors in  
New Jersey and  
New York to scab  
on the very ships  
that are being  
struck by the men

Marine  
Transport Strike  
Continues

5/31/1913 Atlantic and  
Gulf coasts

Marine Transport Workers Call Strike Against United Fruit	6/3/1913	New Orleans	Louisiana	who are buying him his bread and butter.  Marine Transport Workers Union has called a strike against United Fruit in concert with the Sailors Union of the Atlantic. The strike was caused by the United Fruit Company cutting wages by five dollars per month.	Industrial Worker 06-12- 1913
Loggers and Lumber Workers Vote for General Strike	6/5/1913	Puget Sound region	Washington	The strike vote recently taken shows that there is an overwhelming sentiment among the loggers and lumber workers of the Puget Sound region in favor of declaring a general strike to obtain better working conditions and shorter hours.  Beginning June 5th, all loggers and lumber workers of the Puget Sound region are called upon to go on strike unless the workers' demands are met.	Industrial Worker 06-05- 1913
Lumber Strike Continues	6/7/1913	Missoula	Montana	The lumber workers strike in this part of the state has settle down to a test of endurance.	Industrial Worker 06-12- 1913
IWW Pageant	6/7/1913	New York	New York	In hopes of	Melvyn

Held

Lumber Strike 6/8/1913 Seattle

Washington

Lumber Workers 6/10/1913 Missoula  
Strike

Montana

Workers Walk  
out of Paper  
Mills 6/10/1913 Oregon City Oregon

Railroad  
Construction  
Strike 6/17/1913 Tucker

Utah

gaining funds and publicity in New York, John Reed organized the march of strikers into Manhattan and a production that featured songs and the reenactment of Paterson strike events.

Over fifty camps are now affected, employing over five thousand loggers. The Industrial strike is gradually spreading and will soon enroll double the number of strikers now out.

Over one thousand men are striking against the ten hour day and conditions in the camps.

One thousand slaves walked out of the paper mills at midnight in protest against damnable conditions. The workers have the eight hour day but it means eight continuous hours without a moment to eat or go to the bathroom.

The strike of railroad construction workers was called on June 9th and about 1300

Dubofsky, We Shall Be All: A History of the IWW, 280

Industrial Worker 06-12-1913

Industrial Worker 06-19-1913

Industrial Worker 06-19-1913

Industrial Worker 06-26-1913

Auto Workers  
Strike

6/18/1913 Detroit

Michigan

Agriculture  
Workers Win  
Strike

6/20/1913 Brawley

California

Knitting Mill  
Strike

6/25/1913 Ipswich

men came out  
together,  
foreigners and all.

The companies  
threaten to use  
scabs but so far  
not successfully.  
Eight fellow  
workers are in jail  
in Provo, five  
charged with  
inciting to riot and  
damaging  
company  
property, the  
others with  
vagrancy.

Six thousand of  
Studebaker's  
automobile slaves  
in revolt.

Industrial  
Demands are for  
Worker 06-26-  
an eight hour day, 1913

twenty five  
percent increase  
and weekly pay.

Thirsty I. W. W.  
men pulled a  
strike and in thirty  
minutes they  
succeeded in  
raising wages five  
cents an hour and  
gaining better  
board for sixty  
cantaloupe  
pickers and  
teamsters.

A strike has been  
in this town for  
the past nine  
weeks. The

Industrial  
Ipswich Knitting  
Worker 07-03-  
1913

Massachusetts  
Mill is the lowest  
paid mill in the  
knitting industry.

On June tenth, the  
strikers were  
picketing when

Free Press Denied in Paterson	6/26/1913	Passaic County	New Jersey	they were attacked by police. One woman was killed and some other workers were arrested with murder and riot. Murder charge was dropped because of a lack of evidence.  Police Chief Bimson said he would break the silk workers strike and Scott referred to him as "strike breaker Bimson." He also called Paterson a "hot- bed of brass button anarchy" Judge Klinert said, "The crime is a very serious one." Scott was sentenced to serve not less than one year in jail.  The strike has been going on for three weeks. Thousands of loggers have drifted out of the region and this seems to be one of the chief drawbacks involved in calling strikes of the migratory workers.  As most of the contractors on the D. & R. G. construction work at Tucker have	Industrial Worker 06-26- 1913
Migratory Lumber Workers Leave Camps During Strike	6/26/1913	Puget Sound Region	Washington		Industrial Worker 06-26- 1913
Construction Strike Called Off	6/28/1913	Salt Lake City	Utah		Industrial Worker 07-10- 1913

Lumber Strike Called Off	7/3/1913 Seattle	Washington	conceded the twenty cent raise with better accommodations, the strike has been temporarily called off.	At a special meeting held for the occasion it has been voted to call off the strike of loggers and lumber workers of the Puget Sound Region. This is because of the limited amount of men remaining to do picket duty. A serious drawback to strikes of migratory workers of the West.	Industrial Worker 07-10-1913
IWW Member Killed by Strikebreaker	7/13/1913 Paterson	New Jersey	Vincenzo Madonna was shot and killed by a strikebreaker.	Melvyn Dubofsky, <i>We Shall Be All: A History of the IWW</i> , 278	
Road Camp Strike Successful	7/14/1913 Prico	Utah	The fellow workers in the state road camp walked out when one of our number was discharged without pay. All demands were granted in just eight hours. Five workers were arrested on trumped up charges.		Industrial Worker 07-24-1913
Mill Strikers Evicted from Company Houses	7/15/1913 Ipswich	Massachusetts	The mill owners suddenly got busy yesterday morning and began to evict strikers from		Industrial Worker 07-24-1913

				company houses. In a series of meetings, IWW members such as Richard "Blackie" Ford helped the seasonal hop pickers of the Durst Ranch to draft a list of demands which included a set minimum wage, water availability and improved camps. Durst recruited local law enforcement to dispel a mass meeting, which in turn led to a violent clash between workers and authorities. The Yuba district attorney, a deputy sheriff, a worker and an English boy were killed while many others were injured or beaten. The IWW were blamed for the violence and law enforcement sought out IWW members throughout California in response.	Paul F. Brissenden, <i>The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism</i> , 369; Melvyn Dubovsky, <i>We Shall Be All: A History of the I.W.W.</i> , 294-7
Hop Pickers Strike	8/3/1913	Wheatland	California		
Tobacco Workers Strike	9/1/1913	Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania		Paul F. Brissenden, <i>The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism</i> , 369
Shoe Workers' Strike	1/24/1914	St. Louis	Missouri	Strike still in progress	Solidarity 01-24-1914

Shelton Strike Ended	1/30/1914	Shelton	Connecticut	Mill worker's strike ends when a neutral committee headed by a socialist, S.E. Beardsley, decides that I.W.W. tactics are not helpful in the strike. Author calls out the committee as a strike-breaking committee.	Solidarity 02-14-1914
Leather Workers' Strike	2/27/1914	St. Louis	Missouri	Several hundred trunk and bag workers vote unanimously to strike for an eight hour day, the abolition of the contract system, the abolition of piece work, a minimum wage of \$10 for women, and a 40 cents per hour scale.	Solidarity 03-07-1914
Strikers Throw Eggs at Strikebreakers	3/14/1914	Detroit	Michigan	Young, striking against Western Union workers throw rotten eggs at strike-breakers in Detroit.	Solidarity 03-21-1914
Strikers Attack Train Full of Scabs	3/25/1914	Buffalo	New York	1000 strikers from the Gould Coupler Works attack a train that has scabs on board. Nine men are killed and two are fatally wounded. The strike began in January in order to re-instate discharged workers.	Solidarity 04-04-1914
Street Car Men	3/28/1914	Buffalo	New York	Street car men	Solidarity 04-

Refuse to Haul Soldiers			refuse to take the militia to the Gould strike and choose to quit rather than to scab.	04-1914
Construction Workers' Strike	4/1/1914	Sacramento California	Strike declared on the S.P. railroad tunnel by construction workers demanding the eight hours to constitute a days work, no more than 12 men to one bunk house, higher wages, proper bedding, and free showers with hot and cold water for all.	Solidarity 04- 11-1914
Tobacco Workers Win Strike	4/11/1914	Chicago Illinois	After 19 weeks of striking, tobacco workers in Chicago win their demands.	Solidarity 04- 11-1914
Lumber Strike	4/18/1914	Bently Louisiana	The strike of lumber workers is in its 13th week after being called in response to the boss discharging several members of the I.W.W.	Solidarity 04- 18-1914
Strike in Oil Fields	4/18/1914	Taft California	In the first strike against the Standard oil Co., workers demand an eight hour day, 50 cents more pay, and for their work to be the same as before the strike. The strike has been on for about a month after the company's	Solidarity 04- 18-1914

Dye House Workers Shut Down Mill	5/2/1914 Lawrence	Massachusetts	attempt to add 10 more feet of rivets to the daily tasks of the workers.  Un-organized dye house workers shut down the Pacific mill. I.W.W tactics are reported to have been used.	Solidarity 05- 02-1914
Shoe Workers' Strike	5/23/1914 St. Louis	Missouri	The fight between shoe workers and Hamilton-Broen Shoe Company continues and the company's stocks are dropping.	Solidarity 05- 23-1914
Striking Factory Workers Call for Aid	5/23/1914 Wakefield	Colorado	The 1000 men, women and children on strike at the Heywood Bros. and Wakefield Co. factory in Wakefield need support to win against the capitalists.	Solidarity 05- 23-1914
Westinghouse Plant Workers Strike	6/13/1914 Pittsburg	Pennsylvania	The Westinghouse plant is tied up. The demands are the recognition of the union, the abolition of the premium and bonus system, distribution of work instead of layoffs, and reinstatement of men discharged for their involvement in the A.C.I.U.	Solidarity 06- 13-1914
Strike Against Motion Picture Company	6/27/1914 Los Angeles	California	The I.W.W is carrying out a strike against the	Solidarity 06- 27-1914

			Universal Motion Picture Film Co. Their demands are \$3 a day, an eight hour workday, places to wash with soap and towels, good drinking water within 150 feet of work spaces, and toilets at least 6 feet deep.
Strike Ties Up Montana Road	7/18/1914 Deer Lodge	Montana	Workers strike against the Milwaukee Railroad Company. 15 men arrested.
Westinghouse Strike Ends	7/18/1914 Pittsburg	Pennsylvania	Striking workers decide to return to work en masse. Many are refused employment.
Phila. Longshoremen Maintain Solidarity	8/1/1914 Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	Longshoremen in the Marine Transport Workers Union have beaten back an employer attempt to break the union's control of the Philadelphia waterfront. 500 pickets greeted a ship that tried to use a scab longshore crew.
Workers Refuse to Scab on Hop Fields	8/15/1914 Sacramento	California	The Ford and Suhr defense strike is just around the corner. Hindu workers refuse to scab despite being offered high wages.
Hop Pickers	9/1/1914 Wheatland	California	Picket line

Picket Line Disbands			disbands on September 1st.	12-1914
Newsboys Strike	9/19/1914	Saskatoon Saskatchewan	Newsboys destroy newspapers in reaction to the rise of the price of the paper. The I.W.W. holds street meetings on their behalf.	Solidarity 09- 19-1914
Striking Coal Miners Arrested	10/3/1914	Rush Run Ohio	Coal Miners involved in the continuing seven month long strike are arrested. Seven men are charged with inciting a riot.	Solidarity 10- 03-1914
Longshoremen Strike to Reinstate Worker	12/19/1914	Philadelphia Pennsylvania	The Longshoremen's branch of the Transport Workers' union held a three hour strike to reinstate dismissed worker Daniel Jones. IWW-organized strike demanding 60 cents per hour, time-and-a-half for overtime, and double-time for Sundays and holidays. The bosses and workingmen agree second and last terms, but lower the first to 40 cents per hour. Charles Taylor, one boss, refuses the agreement and turns to non- unionized workers to maintain the low wages of his employees.	Solidarity 12- 19-1914
Transport Workers Strike in Philadelphia	01/27/1915	Philadelphia Pennsylvania		Solidarity, 02/13/1915

Philadelphia Strike Off	02/11/1915	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	MTW called off their strike against Charles M. Taylor, who in turn allowed the former strikers to return to their jobs.	Solidarity, 02/20/1915
Charity Workers Strike	02/15/1915	New York	New York	Following the advice of the IWW Unemployed Committee, workers tasked with sorting through donated clothing and affiliated jobs strike in demand of a 15 cent wage increase, 8 hour days, and stricter safety and sanitation regulation	Solidarity, 02/20/1915
IWW Member Arrested	03/16/1915	Salt Lake City	Utah	Wobbly arrested for using vulgarities at a meeting and later released.	Solidarity, 03/06/1915
IWW Members Refuse Release on the Condition They Never Return	04/01/1915	Sioux City	Iowa	The 82 IWW men in jail held a series of protests to their incarceration, including refusing to work on the rock pile, hunger strikes, and the burning of blankets so they could address the crowd that gathered when the firemen arrived. After a fight between the security and those in jail, the mayor	Solidarity, 04/24/1915

				offered their freedom if they never returned to Sioux City. The Wobblies refused his offer.
Longshoremen Strike	05/01/1915	Brooklyn	New York	800 Longshoremen go on strike. Not specified as an IWW strike.
Farm Hands Strike	05/01/1915	Indianapolis	Indiana	100 Polish farm hands strike for the ten hour day instead of the typical eleven. Not specified as an IWW strike.
Street Car Strike	06/16/1915	Chicago	Illinois	Strike of 14000 street car workers in settlement with the mayor. Not specified as an IWW strike.
Small Harvest Strike	08/01/1915	Ferry	North Dakota	Six Wobblies strike in protest of low wages, long hours, and poor conditions.
Machinists Strike	09/01/1915	Waterbury	Connecticut	Machinists and others strike at a boiler and tube plant to gain a 35 cent per day wage increase.
I.W.W. Active Among Sugar Workers	10/01/1915	Williamsburg	New York	I.W.W. prepared to aid in the strike of up to 4,000 sugar workers in the American Sugar Refining Company.
Paper Mill Strike Successful	1/25/1916	Holyoke	Massachusetts	IWW ended their strike at the Chemical paper mill after a pay raise of \$2.40 per week and a

Coal Miners Strike	3/24/1916	Castle Gate Utah	reduction to and eight or nine hour day. Another strike begun at another local paper mill.	Industrial Worker, 03-24-1917
Railroad and Wheel Manufacturing Strikes	4/8/1916	Chicago Illinois	Coal miners in Castle Gate, Utah have gone on their first strike in thirteen years. Demanding a wage raise and change in environment, they were defeated when other workers came to take their places.	Solidarity, 04/08/1916
Shoe Workers Strike Successful	4/8/1916	Detroit Michigan	One railroad strike and two wheel manufacturing strikes for higher wages, fixed hours, and improved conditions organized by the IWW.	Solidarity, 04/08/1916
IWW Aid Striking Quarry Members	4/11/1916	Lohrville Wisconsin	Local 177, a shoe-making IWW group, made 36 of the 42 shops at which their members work union shops through striking. Those union shops agreed to shorter hours and overtime pay on weekends.	Solidarity, 04/29/1916
Motion Picture Workers Strike	4/15/1916	Los Angeles California	IWW aid striking quarry members, whose demands were then granted.	Industrial Worker, 04-

Seamen Strike	4/15/1916 Seattle	Washington	went on strike. The Puget Sound seamen went on strike after 12 years of being unorganized and having no pay raise in 9 years	15-1916 Industrial Worker, 04-15-1916
Miners Strike	5/1/1916 Porterville	California	Miners went on strike and their bosses raised wages by twenty-five cents to avoid strikers asking for more. The IWW demanded 3.50 a day with an eight hour work day and a housing maximum at seventy-five cents a day. This was ignored by the bosses and on May 1st, three hundred men of eight hundred went on strike. May first is also considered International Workers' day as well as May Day. The working class uses this day to voice the issues of their jobs. As many as sixteen hundred grain elector workers went on strike. By May second it had reached two thousand men.	Industrial Worker, 05-20-1916
Grain Workers Strike on May Day	5/1/1916 Wappatoo Island	Oregon	Thirty-five hundred machinists went on strike. Apparently, some	Industrial Worker, 05-06-1916
Machinists Strike	5/6/1916 Cincinnati	Ohio		Industrial Worker, 05-06-1916

Marine Strike Successful	5/6/1916 New York	New York	of the shops gave into their demands.	
Street Car Strike Demands Met	5/6/1916 Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	IWW strikers win wage increases for marine workers.	Solidarity, 05/06/1916
IWW Aid Auto Workers Strike	5/13/1916 Detroit	Michigan	A successful street car strike happened. All of their demands were met except for wages.	Industrial Worker, 05-06-1916
Strike at Ballard	5/16/1916 Ballard	Washington	IWW aid strike of auto workers for the eight hour day, wage, increase, overtime for Sundays and holidays, and no discrimination against strikers.	Solidarity, 05/13/1916
Machinists Strike	5/16/1916 Youngstown	Ohio	Five men who worked for Ballard	
Pennsylvania Railway Workers Strike	5/20/1916 Baltimore	Maryland	Merchants-Delivers went on strike on May 16 for a twenty cents a day raise.	Industrial Worker,
			There was a strike of two thousand machinists. Their demands were an eight-hour work day, a closed shop and with a fifty cent an hour minimum wage.	Industrial Worker, 05-06-1916
			One thousand trackmen from the Pennsylvania	
			Railway went on strike. They wanted an eight hour work day and twenty-five cents an hour.	Industrial Worker, 05-20-1916

Kelsey Wheel Works Strike Won	5/20/1916 Detroit	Michigan	The strike, with the help of the IWW, A. C. Christ and T.B. Webber, in Kelsey Wheel Works won the eight hour work day, an increase in wages and other concessions not mentioned in the article.	Industrial Worker, 05-20-1916
Another IWW Strike Won	5/20/1916 Santa	Idaho	Two camps were able to gain two-bits a day more. Strikers in the Bronson's and Cox's camp were able to gain more pay.	Industrial Worker, 05-20-1916
Another IWW Strike Won	5/20/1916 St. Maries	Idaho	About 1,200 to 1,500 workers form the United States government's Alaska railway went on strike. US Commissioner Mears and a federal commission began discussions.	Industrial Worker, 05-20-1916
Alaska Railway Workers Strike	5/20/1916	Alaska	However, the workers were suspicious so they went on strike again. Concessions were made to the workers but were not listed in the article.	Industrial Worker, 05-20-1916
Marine Transport Workers Lead Parade	5/27/1916 Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	3000 members of the Marine Transport Workers of the IWW march	Solidarity, 05/27/1916

Iron Miners Strike	6/1/1916	Mesabi Range	Minnesota	along the waterfront, leading to strikes in three non-union docks.
Quarry Workers Strike	6/1/1916	Red Granite	Wisconsin	The predominantly immigrant miners of the Mesabi Range participated in a spontaneous strike in response to expensive housing and goods, long hours and poor pay. The group was led by radical Finns who quickly drew the attention and aid of IWW organizers. Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism, 369; The Encyclopedia of Strikes in American History, eds. Aaron Brenner, Benjamin Day, and Immanuel Ness, 465
Seattle Dock Workers Strike	6/3/1916	Seattle	Washington	Strike in response to discharge of IWW members. Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism, 369

Fishermen Strike	6/10/1916	San Francisco	California	Fishermen went on strike and with the help of the IWW they won.	Industrial Worker, 06-10-1916
National Guard Placed on Seattle Waterfront in Response to Strike	6/10/1916	Seattle	Washington	The International Longshoremen's Association went on strike three days after the Seattle United Dockworkers went on strike. In order to strike, they broke a clause in their Employers' Union that required them to give a two-month's notice. They only provided one month notice. Secretary Wilson told employers not to give into the demands of the workers "presently". The Washington National Guard was placed on the Seattle waterfront. IWW aided and organized striking miners who demand an 8 hour days and 3 dollar per day minimum.	Industrial Worker, 06-10-1916
Miners Strike Successful	6/10/1916		Minnesota	The strikers from the Steel Trust have been illegally driven out of Virginia, Minnesota. Minnesota has made it illegal to strike; strikers could either leave	Solidarity, 06/17/1916
Strikers Organize	6/16/1916	Virginia	Minnesota		Industrial Worker, 06-24-1916

Miners Strike	6/17/1916 Aurora	Minnesota	<p>peacefully or be driven out. The strikers have made their own police force for protection since the law isn't on their side but with their bosses.</p> <p>There has been no violence yet, but the strikers made it clear they will strike back if they get attacked first.</p> <p>Three local strikes for miners started in Minnesota. They were unorganized at first but with the help of the IWW their numbers increased. The Steel Trust Law and Order had arrested Arthur Boose, an IWW organizer, and thirteen other workers as a way to contain the strike. Their lawyer was potentially kidnapped. By June 13th, the IWW got a special wire from Minneapolis, Minnesota stating that the strikers are asking for a pay raise, an eight-hour workday, and payment for all workers as soon as they quit. The strike is spreading</p>	Industrial Worker, 06-17-1916
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Peninsular Tunnel Strike News	6/17/1916	Portland	Oregon	<p>to other miners and the IWW believes they can win the strike. Over 1000 workers have joined the IWW. Small strikes are occurring in Portland. One in particular was the St. Johns Peninsular tunnel closure. They wanted better wages and better sanitary conditions. Industrial Oregonians accused the IWW of starting trouble. The IWW has mixed views of the strikers, calling them slaves, but overall the IWW excited about the progress happening.</p>	Industrial Worker, 06-17-1916
River-Drivers Win Strike	6/17/1916	St. Maries	Idaho	<p>The river-drivers on Marble Creek went on a strike for a pay raise, which they won. Following the initiation of a miners strike, company bosses deputized a group of mine guards and company enforcers to deal with striking workers. A riot was caused when a group of these deputized enforcers confronted</p>	Industrial Worker, 06-17-1916
Riot in Hibbing	6/21/1916	Hibbing	Minnesota	<p>The Encyclopedia of Strikes in American History, eds. Aaron Brenner, Benjamin Day, and Immanuel Ness, 467</p>	

IWW Members Arrested, One Killed in Steel Strike

7/1/1916 Duluth

Minnesota

striking miners.

The steel strike is still going in Minnesota. By June 28th, sixteen thousand miners had joined the strike. 15 IWW members had been arrested for unlawful assemblage and one man had been killed. The IWW asked for more funds.

Industrial Worker, 07-01-1916

International Longshoremen's Association Strike Continues

7/1/1916 San Francisco

California

After the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) had been striking for three weeks, they made a temporary deal with the bosses saying they would be paid the union pay scale. So, for a little bit the ILA

Industrial Worker, 07-01-1916

went back to work, but the employers went back on their word. Only some of the employers were offering to pay the union scale in hopes of breaking the union up. However, many workers refused to work at these fair jobs to avoid having the union break a part.

Quarry Workers Strike Successful

7/8/1916 Red Granite

Wisconsin

Quarry workers' strike ended in the Solidarity, 07/08/1916 fulfillment of

Construction Workers Strike Successful	7/15/1916	New Bedford Massachusetts	their demands and the reinstatement of IWW who had been fired due to their membership status.
Workers Killed by Scabs in Waterfront Strike	7/15/1916	San Francisco California	Construction workers organized with IWW and Solidarity, won the hour day 07/15/1916 and 25 cents per hour.
ILA Ask Members to Return to Work	7/22/1916		Some of the union men from the ILA have gone back to Industrial work, working alongside scabs. Industrial Worker, 07-15-1916 Scabs killed two workers.
IWW Aid Striking Miners and Gain Membership	7/22/1916	Minnesota	The executive board of the ILA asked its members to return to work. They offered several solutions that included returning wages back to pre strike, allowing some scabs to remain or allowing scabbing to occur in cities such as Seattle, where members of the ILA had won better union rights. These options were not well received.
Miners Strike	8/1/1916	Scranton Pennsylvania	Thousands of striking miners join the IWW. The IWW sent over thirty organizers to aid the strikers.
			Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A

				Study of American Syndicalism, 369
Cuyna Range Miners Strike Grows	8/9/1916 Duluth	Minnesota	The miners strike has spread to Cuyna Range. Ten mines and five pits had to close down. About fourteen hundred went on strike there. The Steel trust had to raise wages.	Industrial Worker, 08- 12-1916
Dock Workers Strike	8/12/1916 Superior	Minnesota	300 dock men strike for a 40 cent increase in daily wage.	Solidarity, 08/12/1916
Lumber Workers Win Strike	8/26/1916 Sedro Woolley	Washington	Lumber workers refused to work until everyone got a twenty-five cent pay rise. The IWW said the group used their strategy of "unite and win" to increase their pay by 25 cents.	Industrial Worker, 08- 26-1916
IWW Farmers Lead Successful Strike	9/2/1916 Rosalia	Washington	A successful strike was lead by two IWW farmers. They were able to increase their wages.	Industrial Worker, 09- 02-1916
Miners Call Off Strike	9/17/1916 Mesabi Range	Minnesota	After winning a ten percent pay raise, the miners called off the strike and returned to work. While not all conditions were met, the group did not have the resources to continue the strike.	Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism, 369; The Encyclopedia of Strikes in American History, eds. Aaron

				Brenner, Benjamin Day, and Immanuel Ness, 465-8
Mine Strike Called Off	9/23/1916 Chicago	Illinois	The mine strike was called off on September 17th. The strikers plan to strike later now that they are better organized and funded. Two hundred and sixty one are under arrest for conspiracy, unlawful assemblage, and rioting.	Industrial Worker, 09- 23-1916
Miners Strike Called Off	9/30/1916 Mesabi Range	Minnesota	Three-month long strike called off without reaching their goals of better wages and improved living conditions.	Solidarity, 09/30/1916
Miners Strike	10/1/1916 Old Forge	Pennsylvania		Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism, 369
Successful IWW Fisherman Strike	10/7/1916 Pittsburg	California	The American Federation of Labor (AFL) had attempted to organize California fishermen four times previously but was unsuccessful. The IWW has 300 fishermen recruited. The boss attempted to cut the price of	Industrial Worker, 10- 07-1916

Macaroni Workers Strike	10/14/1916	Long Island	New York	fish down to 4 cents a pound (instead of 5) so the men went on strike. After 20 days of striking the bosses gave in.
AFL Aids Puget Sound Seamen Strike by Refusing to Feed and House Scabs	10/28/1916	Everett	Washington	Macaroni Worker's local 301 of the IWW went on strike.  The AFL is helping out by not housing and feeding the scabs that are taking over the jobs Puget Sound seamen were striking from. The men from the steamer Caicque had the money to purchase food and lodging but were refused. The unions opposed their work. Eventually, they had to stay on the barge.
Successful Small Strikes Raise Awareness of IWW	11/4/1916	Wenatchee	Washington	Industrial Worker, 10-28-1916  There had been several successful strikes in the farming community. The unions tend to be on the smaller size, around 30 or less men. They are raising awareness about IWW and better rights.
Murder Charges Brought Against Strikers	12/9/1916	Duluth	Minnesota	Industrial Worker, 11-04-1916  There is a murder charge for eight of the strikers from the Iron Miners'

Some Jailed IWW Members Go On Hunger Strike	12/9/1916	Everett	Washington	strike for alleged rioting, assault and kindred charges from picketing. Those who have gone to court so far have been dealing with shady strategies to convict the men. However, the US Steel Corporation announced a raise of their wages.	Some of the 74 people on trial for the incident in Everett went on hunger strike in protest of the poor quality and lack of food.	Solidarity, 12/09/1916
Miners Willing to Strike for Steel Workers	12/16/1916			Miners are willing to strike for prisoners for the Steel Trust company.	Industrial Worker, 12- 16-1916	
Lumber Camps Strike	12/30/1916	Bemidji	Minnesota	Eight camps in the Backus and Brooks Company, a lumber business, went on strike. The 700 strikers demanded an 10 dollar per month pay increase, the nine hour day, cleaner living conditions, better food, and no discrimination against "union men (I.W.W.)".	Solidarity, 01/13/1917	
Lumberworkers Strike	1/3/1917	Bemidji	Minnesota	Lumberworkers across Northern Minnesota begin a mass strike. According to meeting details,	Industrial Worker, 01- 06-1917	

Lumberworkers  
Strike

1/3/1917 Duluth

Minnesota

Industrial  
Worker, 01-  
06-1917

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Lumberworkers across Northern Minnesota begin a mass strike.

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Lumberworkers  
Strike

1/3/1917 International  
Falls

Minnesota

Industrial  
Worker, 01-  
06-1917

Lumberworkers Strike	1/3/1917	Virginia	Minnesota	other pieces on the same strike appear in this edition of the paper. Lumberworkers across Northern Minnesota begin a mass strike. According to meeting details, they strike to gain a 25 cent raise, fair working hours during the weekend, and no discrimination between union and non-union workers. Several other pieces on the same strike appear in this edition of the paper.	Industrial Worker, 01-06-1917
Lumberjacks Strike	1/6/1917	Gemmell	Minnesota	Minnesota lumberjacks go on strike for a 25 cent per day wage increase, the removal of the Sunday night shift, Saturday shifts being on 8 hours, the changing from day to night shift every week, and equal treatment of unionized workers.	Solidarity, 01/06/1917
Saw Mill Workers Strike	1/6/1917	Virginia	Minnesota	1500 saw mill workers strike for better condition.* not specified as an IWW strike.	Solidarity, 01/06/1917
Appeal for Strike Funds	1/11/1917	Bemidji	Minnesota	Minnesota lumberworkers, on strike since	Industrial Worker, 01-20-1917

Appeal for Strike Funds	1/11/1917	Duluth	Minnesota	early January, put out a call for strike funds, as the protest is ongoing. Over 1000 men are on strike.	Industrial Worker, 01-20-1917
Appeal for Strike Funds	1/11/1917	International Falls	Minnesota	Minnesota lumberworkers, on strike since early January, put out a call for strike funds, as the protest is ongoing. Over 1000 men are on strike.	Industrial Worker, 01-20-1917
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Lumberworkers Released From Jail	1/12/1917	International Falls	Minnesota	Five lumberworkers jailed during the "monster strike" of lumbermen in Northern Minnesota have been released. The reasons for their arrests are unclear, and likely were an effort to	Industrial Worker, 01-20-1917

Lumber Strike Near Aberdeen	1/13/1917 Aberdeen	Washington	weaken strike organization. Forty lumberworkers in the Aberdeen area Industrial strike in favor of a Worker, 01- 25 cent raise. This 13-1917 was not an IWW strike.	
Gunmen Hired by Lumber Companies	1/13/1917 Gemmell	Minnesota	50 gunmen hired by the lumber companies to protect the camp against the 800* striking lumberjacks. Solidarity, Note: an earlier article said thousands were striking. This says 800.	01/13/1917
Military Support Called to Break Strike	1/20/1917 Bemidji	Minnesota	Greater military support is called to Northern Minnesota: "Bachaus says that unless the sheriffs can break the strike the paper mills will have to close."	Industrial Worker, 01- 20-1917
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Military Support Called to Break Strike	1/20/1917 International Falls	Minnesota	Greater military support is called to Northern Minnesota: "Bachaus says that unless the sheriffs can break the strike the	Industrial Worker, 01- 20-1917

Murders Follow Construction Worker Strike	1/20/1917	Tucker	Utah	paper mills will have to close." Migratory construction workers go on strike in Tucker, Utah for shorter hours and a better wage. After the strike was called off, a string of violent murders were enacted by non-union individuals. Greater military support is called to Northern Minnesota: "Bachaus says that unless the sheriffs can break the strike the paper mills will have to close."	Industrial Worker, 01-20-1917
Military Support Called to Break Strike	1/20/1917	Virginia	Minnesota	"Bachaus says that unless the sheriffs can break the strike the paper mills will have to close."	Industrial Worker, 01-20-1917
Pearl Button Makers Strike	1/22/1917	New York	New York	1000 button makers held a strike for increased wages.	Solidarity, 02/17/1917
Lumberworkers Strike Continues	1/27/1917	Bemidji	Minnesota	The "monster strike" of Northern Minnesota lumberworkers continues. The Industrial Worker reports that more than 4000 lumberworkers are involved. The article reports solidarity between lumberworkers and sawmill workers, both of whom are forced to live in squalid conditions with low wages.	Industrial Worker, 01-27-1917

Lumberworkers Strike Continues	1/27/1917	Duluth	Minnesota	The "monster strike" of Northern Minnesota lumberworkers continues. The Industrial Worker reports that more than 4000 lumberworkers are involved. The article reports solidarity between lumberworkers and sawmill workers, both of whom are forced to live in squalid conditions with low wages.  The "monster strike" of Northern Minnesota lumberworkers continues. The Industrial Worker reports that more than 4000 lumberworkers are involved. The article reports solidarity between lumberworkers and sawmill workers, both of whom are forced to live in squalid conditions with low wages.  The "monster strike" of Northern Minnesota lumberworkers continues. The Industrial Worker reports that more than 4000 lumberworkers are involved. The article reports solidarity between lumberworkers and sawmill workers, both of whom are forced to live in squalid conditions with low wages.	Industrial Worker, 01- 27-1917
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Longshoremen Strike	2/1/1917	Philadelphia Pennsylvania	lumberworkers are involved. The article reports solidarity between lumberworkers and sawmill workers, both of whom are forced to live in squalid conditions with low wages.	Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism, 369	
Sugar Workers Strike Continues	2/9/1917	Philadelphia Pennsylvania	Strike in solidarity with sugar workers strike.	The Pennsylvania sugar strike continues. As the IWW has become more involved, many sugar workers are becoming union men. In an act of solidarity, IWW longshoremen on sugar docks and IWW seamen on sugar boats are striking as well. There are over 5000 striking sugar workers, 1500 striking longshoremen, and 100 striking seamen.	Industrial Worker, 02-24-1917
Lumber Strike Called Off	2/10/1917	Duluth Minnesota	Central Strike Committee of Minnesota called off lumber strike after winning a wage increase and better food and camp conditions.	Solidarity, 02/10/1917	
Pennsylvania	2/10/1917	Philadelphia Pennsylvania	Workers at every	Industrial	

Sugar Workers  
Strike

sugar refinery in Pennsylvania have gone on strike. Regardless of job, all employees are participating. Many of these workers have joined the IWW during their involvement with the strike. The workers are demanding a 5 cent/hr increase in wages. In a display of working class solidarity, waterfront workers in Philadelphia have pledged not to handle a single pound of sugar until the sugar workers' struggle is rewarded.

5000 sugar refinery workers held a strike for a wage increase of five cents an hour. Solidarity, IWW 02/10/1917

longshoremen refuse to ship related cargo in solidarity.

Railway workers were hired by the Great Northern Railway to shovel snow near a tunnel. The wages were so poor that the men would not have been able to afford

Worker, 02-10-1917; Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A Study of American Syndicalism, 369

Sugar Refinery  
Workers Strike

2/10/1917 Philadelphia Pennsylvania

Unsuccessful  
Strike for  
Railway  
Workers

2/10/1917 Seattle

Washington

Industrial  
Worker, 02-10-1917

Sugar Workers  
Strike

2/17/1917 Philadelphia Pennsylvania

food during the few weeks they spent there. The strike was ultimately unsuccessful.

Over 5000 Pennsylvania sugar workers continue to be on strike. The article details that their regular workday had been from 11-14 hours, with each worker making around 25 cent/hr. The workers are demanding a raise of 5 cents an hour. As more workers have joined the strike, the strike has become more organized and looks to be successful.

Industrial  
Worker, 02-  
17-1917

Lumberworkers  
Strike

2/24/1917 Bellingham Washington

Sixty-five workers from the Bloedel-Donovan Lumber Company have gone on strike for a raise in wages, currently at two dollars a day. The company has sent for new workers to replace them. Although this is not an IWW organized strike, the newspaper calls for IWW members to aid the striking lumbermen.

Industrial  
Worker, 02-  
24-1917

Unorganized

2/24/1917 Sacramento California

An unorganized Industrial

Strike Fails as  
AFL Members  
Scab

strike took place in Sacramento, when many were hired, some IWW men, to work for Libby, MacNeill & Libby's at Lockport (job unclear). Upon arriving at the job site, the workers found poor living conditions and their low wage too intolerable, and began an unorganized strike. More skilled carpenters and members of the AFL promised to strike with them, but did not. The strike was unsuccessful as AFL union men took their places.

IWW members working for Sinclair & Cudaby Pipe Company struck for increased wages and won. The Pennsylvania sugar strike continues for its fourth week. The strikers are positive they will have a success.

Solidarity,  
02/24/1917

Strike on Oil  
Fields

2/24/1917 Vinita

Oklahoma

Violence Against  
Striking Sugar  
Workers

2/27/1917 Philadelphia Pennsylvania

Industrial  
Worker, 03-  
03-1917

However, on February 21st, police attacked the strikers, shooting one man to death and wounding many others. Violence

IWW Strike	3/1/1917	Ironton	Michigan	has continued, as the strikers are beaten and arrested continuously.	100 IWW struck and received their demands of for increased wages, removal of the contract system, and "the right to enter and leave on company time."	Solidarity, 03/24/1917
Lumber Workers Strike	3/10/1917	Bonners Ferry	Idaho	Lumbermen at Paige's Camp in Bonners Ferry, Idaho have gone on strike to protest their living conditions. All lumber jacks in the area are said to be IWW men, though the bosses say they will no longer hire IWW men.	IWW steel workers for the South Pacific Steel company organized a successful strike, winning eight hour days, 31.5 cent/hr wages, and time and a half for overtime.	Industrial Worker, 03-10-1917
Successful IWW Steel Strike	3/10/1917	San Francisco	California	The bosses of the steel company kidnapped one of the IWW men in hopes to barter with the strikers, but it became clear that they would not. The man was released,	Industrial Worker, 03-10-1917	

Lumber Workers Threaten to Strike Over Poor Living Conditions	3/10/1917	Sedro Woolley	Washington	and the strikers were rewarded with better conditions.	Workers for the Lyman Lumber Company are threatening strike, as bosses demand workers to cut more lumber in one day than possible, and the lumbermen live in poor conditions.	Industrial Worker, 03-10-1917
Black Workers Join Longshoremen Strike, Face Arrest and Shooting	3/17/1917	Baltimore	Maryland	IWWs released. Nine black workers who joined the strike were arrested and several shot at by police.	Longshoremen strike called off after winning a wage increase and the 25 jailed	Solidarity, 03/17/1917
Miners Strike	3/17/1917	Brainerd	Minnesota	200 miners held a strike in protest of the blacklist that led to the termination of a unionized worker.	IWW members on the S.S. Franklin went on strike for a 10 dollar per month wage increase. Their demand was granted after a few hours, making them the highest paid ship workers on the East coast.	Solidarity, 03/17/1917
IWW Workers on S.S. Franklin Strike	3/24/1917	Norfolk	Virginia	Strike for higher wages and better hours.	Paul F. Brissenden, The I.W.W.: A	Solidarity, 03/24/1917
Irrigation Construction Workers Strike	4/1/1917	Exeter	California			

			Study of American Syndicalism, 369
Marine Transport Workers' Strike	4/14/1917 Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	IWW sailors went on strike and won Solidarity, a ten dollar per 04/14/1917 month raise.
Paper Mill Strike	4/16/1917 Camas	Washington	Over 600 paper mill workers in Camas, Washington have gone on strike. They are demanding a raise of 50 cents per day as well as an eight hour work day. At this time, they are not organized, but the IWW is hopeful.
Workers Arrested in Ditch Diggers Strike	4/21/1917 Exeter	California	Industrial Worker, 05- 01-1917
Sugar Workers Strike Continues	4/21/1917 Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	Workers digging irrigation ditches in California have gone on strike against the boss, James Kennedy. Industrial Worker, 04- 21-1917 Several workers have been arrested for assault and battery.
Strike	4/21/1917 Strathmore	California	The sugar workers strike is continuing very successfully. Striking workers have found secure jobs elsewhere, and the strike continues, well funded. Those wishing to donate are urged to send funds to the IWW in Everett.
			Industrial Worker, 04- 21-1917
			200 men went on strike for Solidarity, 04/21/1917

Mill Workers Strike	4/25/1917	Eureka	Montana	increased wages and the eight hour day. A police officer arrested two of them on charges of assault with a deadly weapon on an officer.	Industrial Worker, 05-01-1917
River Drivers Strike Won	4/25/1917	St. Maries	Idaho	Mill workers in Eureka, Montana, have gone on strike for a wage of \$5 per eight hour day. The owner of the mill spent \$300 bringing in replacement workers, but once they arrived it was revealed that all of them were IWW men and would not work.	A strike has been won by river drivers in St. Maries, Idaho. The strikers declared victory with a \$5/8 hour day, from a \$3.5/12 hour day. The strike is said to be the shortest in the history of the lumber industry.
River Drivers Strike	4/28/1917	Spokane	Washington	"River Drivers" joined the lumber strike that began in Montana.	Solidarity, 04/28/1917
Lumberjacks Strike	4/28/1917		Montana	Lumberjacks went on strike for better living conditions, higher wages, the eight hour day, fair treatment of	Solidarity, 04/28/1917

Fruit Pickers Go on Strike	5/1/1917	Alhambra	California	unionized workers, and other basic demands.	Over 200 Mexican and Japanese fruit pickers have gone on strike. Packing houses have been closed down due to their actions. Bosses have requested more workers to be brought in by train.	Industrial Worker, 05-01-1917
Macaroni Workers Strike	5/5/1917	Chicago	Illinois	800 macaroni workers went on strike to win higher wages, the eight hour day, fair treatment to unionized workers, no employment for non-unionized workers, and overtime pay.	After three days, striking lumber workers win their demands and return to work.	Solidarity, 05/05/1917
Lumber Strike Won	5/5/1917	Maries	Idaho	Silk weavers went on strike for increased wages.	Lumber workers in Spokane, Washington, have declared a strike for \$5/8 hour day.	Solidarity, 05/05/1917
Silk Weavers Strike	5/5/1917	Paterson	New Jersey	The boss, a Mr. Bronson, hired outside workers, or "scabs", to take their places, but found that the "scabs" were in	The boss, a Mr. Bronson, hired outside workers, or "scabs", to take their places, but found that the "scabs" were in	Solidarity, 05/05/1917
Lumber Workers Strike	5/5/1917	Spokane	Washington			Industrial Worker, 05-19-1917

Strike of Construction Workers	5/12/1917	La Crosse Washington	fact IWW men who proceeded to join the other workers in the strike.	Industrial Worker, 05- 12-1917
Shuh and Michele Strike Won	5/12/1917	Paterson New Jersey	Construction workers at three separate camps in La Crosse, Washington, have gone on strike for a variety of reasons. One camp may give in to the demands, Strikers won their demands and returned to work.	Solidarity, 05/12/1917
Funds Needed for River Drivers	5/19/1917	Eureka Montana	The strike of mill workers in Eureka, Montana continues. "Scab" workers hired by the bosses are leaving. Funds are needed.	Industrial Worker, 05- 19-1917
Smelters Win Strike	5/19/1917	Prescott Arizona	Smelters won their demand of a 12.5% increase in wages.	Solidarity, 05/19/1917
Construction Workers Strike Successful	5/19/1917	Seattle Washington	A five day strike in the Seattle area by construction workers has ended in victory. Bosses have agreed to hire IWW men and pay wages of \$3/day or more for eight hours.	Industrial Worker, 05- 19-1917
"No Compromise" Say River Drivers	5/21/1917	Fortine Montana	River Drivers in the Eureka area of Montana continue their strike on the Fontine River. Some "scabs" have been hired, but business is	Industrial Worker, 05- 26-1917

River Workers Strike Won	5/25/1917 Brief	Washington	still slow. One of the shortest strikes of IWW history has been won in Brief, Washington by river workers.	Industrial Worker, 06-02-1917
Teamsters Strike	6/2/1917 Atkins	Iowa	Fifty IWW won a strike for higher wages and better conditions.	Solidarity, 06/02/1917
Macaroni Workers' Strike Called Off	6/2/1917 Chicago	Illinois	IWW strike called off due to AFL interference.	Solidarity, 06/02/1917
IWW Members Arrested for Conspiracy	6/2/1917 Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	Fifteen Wobblies arrested on charges of conspiracy against the US and released.	Solidarity, 06/02/1917
Mine Workers Win Strike	6/5/1917 Jerome	Arizona	Mine workers in Jerome, Arizona have won a strike for an increase in wages.	Industrial Worker, 06-09-1917
Miners Strike	6/7/1917 Swansea	Arizona	Miners went on strike for the "Miami scale."	Solidarity, 06/23/1917
Miners Strike Won	6/9/1917 Jerome	Arizona	Striking miners won their demands of wage increases, the abolition of the contract system, sliding scale, and hospital fees, and fair treatment for unionized workers.	Solidarity, 06/09/1917
Miners Strike	6/9/1917 Mayer	Arizona	Miners went on strike for the "Miami scale [and] recognition of the grievance committee." The strike was one the next day.	Solidarity, 06/23/1917
Strike Victory	6/9/1917 Monroe	Washington	Striking IWW	Industrial

Miners Strike and Five Mines Close	6/12/1917 Butte	Montana	members and workers at a logging camp in the Monroe area have succeeded in their demands for better living conditions and the right to organize.	Worker, Industrial Worker, 06-16-1917
Miners Strike	6/16/1917 Butte	Montana	Miners in Butte, Montana have gone on strike for the right to assemble and organize. Over five mines have closed down.	Solidarity, 06/16/1917
Lumber Workers Strike	6/16/1917 Sandpoint	Idaho	Butte's five largest mines shut down by a strike in protest of low wages, long hours, and the unsafe conditions that lead to over 100 deaths.	Industrial Worker, 06-23-1917
River Workers Win Strike	6/16/1917 St. Marie	Montana	One hundred and thirty lumber workers in Sand Point, Idaho, have gone on strike for better food and board.	Industrial Worker, 06-23-1917
Lumber Workers Strike in Solidarity	6/23/1917 Cle Elum	Washington	River workers on the St. Maries river in Montana have won a strike for a \$5 wage for eight hours. They have begun to organize a fund for other striking river workers nearby.	Industrial Worker, 06-16-1917
			Lumber workers have gone on strike at the camps of Cascade Lumber Company	Industrial Worker, 06-23-1917

Lumber Strikes Spread	6/25/1917	St. Maries	Idaho	<p>near Cle Elum, Washington.</p> <p>Strikers are demanding an eight hour day for the same wages as they had been working ten hour days for. They also demand better food and housing.</p>	Industrial Worker, 06-30-1917
Miners Strike	6/26/1917	Bisbee	Arizona	<p>Influenced by similar strikes in Northern Idaho, Montana, and Eastern Washington, lumber workers near St. Maries, Idaho, have gone on strike for better working conditions and to protest unfair charges.</p> <p>Over 25000 miners went on strike in support of the striking miners in Butte.</p>	Solidarity, 06/30/1917
Miners Strike	6/26/1917	Globe	Arizona	<p>Over 25000 miners went on strike in support of the striking miners in Butte.</p> <p>Over 25000 miners went on strike in support of the striking miners in Butte. The miners' strike halt production in nearly all mines and smelters in Arizona.</p>	Solidarity, 06/30/1917
Miners Strike	6/26/1917	Jerome	Arizona	<p>Over 25000 miners went on strike in support of the striking miners in Butte.</p>	Solidarity, 06/30/1917
Miners Strike	6/26/1917	Miami	Arizona	<p>Over 25000 miners went on strike in support</p>	Solidarity, 06/30/1917

Miners Strike	6/30/1917 Butte	Montana	of the striking miners in Butte. Miners in Butte, Montana have gone on strike to protest a number of issues, including extremely poor working conditions, unsafe practices, ill-treatment, and low wages. Several unions are on site, and all are participating. 12000 miners went on strike for the abolition of the "rustling card" system, respect for Montana mining laws, removal of the State Mine Inspector, the right to free speech and organization, the abolition of black lists, and higher wages.	Industrial Worker, 06-30-1917
Miners Strike	6/30/1917 Butte	Montana	The strike on the Fontine River and other surrounding rivers continues with success. Although some men have been arrested in the picketing efforts, the force remains strong. A strike has already been won at Homestead Creek, where increased wages for a five-	Solidarity, 06/30/1917
Lumber Strike Continues	6/30/1917 Fortine	Montana	Industrial Worker, 06-30-1917	

Fruit Pickers Strike Successful	6/30/1917	Lewiston Idaho	hour day have been achieved. Fruit pickers near Lewiston, Idaho have achieved success in their demands for an eight hour day with wages of \$3/day. IWW spirit is strong.	Industrial Worker, 06- 30-1917
Lumber Workers General Strike	6/30/1917		General strike of miners begun in Idaho and spread to the neighboring regions. The strike demanded better food, shorter hours, and the right to organize.	Solidarity, 06/30/1917
Miners Strike	7/2/1917	Bisbee Arizona	The miners' strike halt production in nearly all mines and smelters in Arizona.	Solidarity, 07/07/1917
Production Halted by Miners Strike	7/2/1917	Jerome Arizona	The miners' strike halt production in nearly all mines and smelters in Arizona.	Solidarity, 06/30/1917
Miners Strike Halts Production	7/2/1917	Miami Arizona	The miners' strike halt production in nearly all mines and smelters in Arizona.	Solidarity, 06/30/1917
Copper Miners Win Strike	7/7/1917	Bisbee Arizona	Copper miners near Bisbee, Arizona have won a strike for better working conditions. No violence took place, making it difficult for bosses to shut down the strike.	Industrial Worker, 07- 14-1917
Miners Strike	7/7/1917	Butte Montana	The Butte miners' Solidarity,	

General Strike In Woods And Mines	7/7/1917	Arizona	strike reached 15000 participants. Electricians, blacksmiths, and boilermakers joined the strike in solidarity.	07/07/1917
General Strike In Woods And Mines	7/7/1917	Idaho	An enormous general strike involving over 15,000 workers is taking place across Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Arizona, as lumberjacks and mineworkers come together for their rights. Demand highlights include 1) an eight hour day with a minimum \$3 wage, 2) Time and a half for overtime and double time on Sundays/holidays, 3) Improved food and cleanliness standards, 4) Improved sleeping conditions, and 5) no discrimination against workers for attempting to better their conditions.	Industrial Worker, 07-07-1917

General Strike In  
Woods And  
Mines              7/7/1917

Montana

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Industrial  
Worker, 07-  
07-1917

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7/7/1917

Washington

General Lumber  
Strike Continues

7/10/1917

Idaho

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Industrial  
Worker, 07-  
07-1917

Industrial  
Worker, 07-  
14-1917

General Lumber Strike Continues	7/10/1917	Montana	Washington continues. The general lumber strike across Montana, Idaho, and Washington continues.	Industrial Worker, 07-14-1917
General Lumber Strike Continues	7/10/1917	Washington	The general lumber strike across Montana, Idaho, and Washington continues.	Industrial Worker, 07-14-1917
Construction Workers Strike	7/14/1917 Pasco	Washington	Construction workers went on strike for a wage increase to \$3.50 for an 8 hour day.	Solidarity, 07/14/1917
Coal Miners Strike	7/14/1917	Colorado	Coal miners formally declared strike.	Solidarity, 07/14/1917
Smelters Strike	7/17/1917 Salt Lake City	Utah	Smelters near Salt Lake City, Utah, have struck for better wages.	Industrial Worker, 07-07-1917
Oil Workers Win Strike	7/18/1917 El Dorado	Kansas	IWW oil workers won strike that demanded a wage increase of 50 cents per day.	Solidarity, 07/28/1917
General Strike of Lumber Workers	7/21/1917 Seattle	Washington	Lumber Workers Industrial Union 500 announced general strike.	Solidarity, 07/21/1917
Ice Workers Strike	7/22/1917 Fargo	North Dakota	Ice workers strike for the ten hour day, weekly pay periods at \$20 per week, overtime pay, and exclusive employment for IWW members.	Solidarity, 07/28/1917
Lumber Strike Still Spreading	7/24/1917 Aberdeen	Washington	The lumber strike in Montana, Idaho, and Washington continues to	Industrial Worker, 07-28-1917

Oregon Joins Big Lumber Strike	7/30/1917	Oregon	spread, reportedly from the Pacific Ocean to North Dakota. Little violence has occurred.	Industrial Worker, 07-30-1917
Ship Yards Shut Down Due to Lumber Strike	8/1/1917	Aberdeen	Lumber workers in Oregon have joined the massive lumber strike spreading from North Dakota to the coast. Lumber jacks and mill workers alike have joined the strike under the IWW banner. The article includes multiple updates on other strike happenings, including one comical situation where lumber bosses attempted to do the work of their erstwhile laborers.	Industrial Worker, 08-01-1917
Oil Workers Win Strike	8/3/1917	Drumright	Washington	Due to the effects of the massive lumber strike, ship yards in Aberdeen, Washington have shut down.
Iron Miners Strike	8/4/1917	Virginia	Oklahoma	25 Wobblies and 75 others went on strike for a 50 cent per day wage increase and improved conditions. Their demands met in three hours.
			Minnesota	Iron miners declared general strike. Not
				Solidarity, 08/11/1917
				Solidarity, 08/04/1917

General Lumber Strike Continues	8/4/1917		specified as an IWW action.	
			General strike of Lumber Workers' Industrial Union	
			No. 500 remained strong with participants in the tens of thousands across the West.	Solidarity, 08/04/1917
			The hanging of Frank Little has had a great effect on working culture in Butte, Montana. The noted labor leader was murdered in secret by "masked vigilantes".	Industrial Worker, 08-08-1917
Murder of Frank Little Impacts Workers	8/8/1917	Butte	Workers have gone on strike to protest, while others have spoken out against it publicly. The identities of the murderer are believed to be known.	
General Lumber Strike Continues	8/11/1917	Montana	General lumber strike remained strong.	Solidarity, 08/11/1917
Miners Strike Continues	8/18/1917	Butte	Mines remained unproductive due to the massive strike.	Solidarity, 08/18/1917
General Lumber Strike Continues	8/20/1917	Washington	General lumber strike announced their demand for the release of "class war prisoners."	Solidarity, 08/25/1917
Lumber Strike Continues	9/1/1917	Spokane	The eleventh week of the lumber strike has begun as lumber men and other workers realize	Industrial Worker, 09-05-1917

Metal and Coal Miners Strike	9/5/1917	Shasta California	the power they hold, especially as a studied, organized force. "Scabs" are being turned away in the mills, as there is little lumber to process.	Industrial Worker, 09-05-1917
Seattle Shipbuilders Strike; Refuse Handle Scab Lumber	9/15/1917	Seattle Washington	Workers have published a list of resolutions regarding their employment and unity. Multiple mines are closed because of strike activity.	Industrial Worker, 09-15-1917
US Aviation Camp Strike	10/1/1917	Lake Charles Louisiana	The lumber strike continues with many effects apparent. Two ship building companies in Seattle have agreed to only purchase lumber from mills that have granted eight hour days.  1700 men working at the US Aviation Camp went on strike, demanding 60 cents an hour and an 8 hour day.	Industrial Worker, 10-03-1917

Boston Freight Handlers Strike	10/3/1917	Boston	Massachusetts	More than 1000 dock freight handlers went on strike today, demanding an advance in wages and an 8 hour day instead of 9.	Industrial Worker, 10-03-1917
Miners Strike Continues	10/3/1917	Butte	Montana	A four month long miners' strike endures, and it seems that victory is close to hand.	Industrial Worker, 10-13-1917
IWW Members Fired Following Steel Workers Strike	10/3/1917	Irondale	Washington	Workers at a steel plant briefly went on strike over unfair treatment and hours. They went back to work pending a settlement, but the strike committee and two members of the IWW were immediately fired.	Industrial Worker, 10-03-1917
Shipyard Workers Strike	10/3/1917	Seattle	Washington	Ten thousand shipyard workers went on strike at 10 am demanding raises averaging between 15 and 33 cents an hour. Seven thousand are on strike in Portland, OR, and a similar but smaller strike occurred in San Francisco.	Industrial Worker, 10-06-1917
Logging Camps Report Quitting and Strikes	10/3/1917		Montana	Workers in logging camps in multiple locations report events including quitting en masse, strikes, etc.	Industrial Worker, 10-03-1917
Logging Camps Report Quitting and Strikes	10/3/1917		Washington	Workers in logging camps in multiple locations	Industrial Worker, 10-03-1917

Copper Miner Strike	10/17/1917	Portola	California	report events including quitting en masse, strikes, etc.	Industrial Worker, 10-27-1917
Phone Employees to Arbitrate	10/26/1917	Seattle	Washington	A strike was declared at Walker Mining Company when most of the workers walked out over poor working conditions.	Industrial Worker, 10-27-1917
Lumber Workers Refuse to Supply Lumber for Unfair Mines	11/17/1917		Montana	Every girl in the Seattle telephone exchanges walked out at Midnight on Friday, but returned a few hours later when promised that their demands would be sorted in a few days' time.	Industrial Worker, 10-27-1917
Copper Miner Strike Continues	12/1/1917	Butte	Montana	Lumber workers in Montana have walked out on the job after discovering that the lumber they were working on was supplying unfair mines. This was a display of solidarity.	Industrial Worker, 11-17-1917
Will Take Short Day	1/26/1919	Lawrence	Massachusetts	Copper miners in Butte, Montana, continue to strike after 22 weeks. Around 20,000 miners are actively striking daily.	Industrial Worker, 12-01-1917
				Textile workers hold a mass meeting and voted Solidarity 02-to work only eight hours a day, six days a week.	02-01-1919

Orange Pickers Strike	2/25/1919	Los Angeles	California	They planned on working eight hours then walking out without accepting a decrease in pay.	Over 1500 orange pickers walked out on strike in hopes of winning the eight hour day and 50 cents per hour. The IWW did not begin the strike, but organized the strikers after it was called.	New Solidarity 02-25-1919
Silk Weavers Strike	2/25/1919	Paterson	New Jersey	Over 25,000 silk weavers went out on a strike jointly backed by the AFL and the IWW for the 44 hour week.	Several shops had granted the demands by the time of publication.	New Solidarity 02-25-1919
Bisbee Deportees Compensated	6/21/1919	Bisbee	Arizona	The Bisbee miners deported during a strike compensated by the mining company with the following amounts: 1200 for married men with children, 1000 for married men without children, and 500 for single men.	Several industries including metal and coal miners went on strike all over the country	New Solidarity 06-21-1919
Strike for the Mooney Defense	7/4/1919	Chicago	Illinois			New Solidarity 07-19-1919

Miners Strike	9/13/1919	Oatman	Arizona	to protest the imprisonment of Tom Mooney. New Solidarity reported this strike was the largest in Chicago history.	
Strike Off	9/20/1919	Oatman	Arizona	Miners went on strike for increased wages, the six hour day, safer conditions requiring more men per machine, and the abolishment of the contract and bonus systems.	New Solidarity 09-13-1919
Strike Against American Writing Paper Co.	11/22/1919	Holyoke	Massachusetts	Miners' strike called off after winning a 50 cent wage increase.	New Solidarity 09-20-1919
Walkout on Pasco Ditch	2/24/1920	Pasco	Washington	IWW called a strike against the American Writing Paper Co., one of a string of nine strikes in the Massachusetts mill industry in recent times.	New Solidarity 11-22-1919
Meeting at Snohomish Lumber Camp	3/12/1920	Snohomish	Washington	IWW members ditch workers walk out after being denied a raise from of 60 cents, from \$4.40 to \$5.00.	Industrial Worker, 03/06/1920
				IWW members In the Snohomish Lumber Company camp unanimously passed a motion to slow down their work in protest of poor conditions.	Industrial Worker, 03/26/1920

Longshoremen Strike	4/9/1920 Seattle	Washington	Over 500 longshoremen and truckers declared strike against all port commission work in protest to the port commission's recent plan to force union and non-union employees to work together and to reduce monthly pay by \$26.40.	Industrial Worker, 04/16/1920
Switchmen Sidetrack Corrupt Labor Fakirs	4/11/1920 Port Jervis	New York	IWW crew operating the Chicago Express carrying milk, mail, and 250 passengers pulled into a siding and abandon their train to attend IWW-aligned railroad workers' meeting. Upon their return, the crew took only the milk and mail cars, leaving the passenger cars in the siding.	Industrial Worker, 04/16/1920
Miners Strike	4/18/1920 Butte	Montana	Miners unanimously voted to strike in demand of 6 hour day and seven dollar minimum, two men per machine, the elimination contract bonuses, and the release of all "class war political prisoners."	Industrial Worker, 04/23/1920
IWW Appeals to Europe Through	5/8/1920		Bill Haywood sent thousands of	Industrial Worker,

## Letters

		letters to workers 05/08/1920 in Western Europe calling for: A campaign against workers coming to US to "deprive] American capitalists of labor power," a strike against commercial vessels from the US bearing goods, a strike against serving American tourists, and a boycott of all American-made products	
Strike Transformed into Slowdown	5/13/1920 Butte	Montana	A mass meeting of striking miners voted to make the "off-the-job" strike enacted on 04/12/1920 an "on-the-job" strike, meaning the workers vow to purposefully and drastically reduce efficiency. Industrial Worker, 05/22/1920
Longshoremen Call Off Strike	5/14/1920 Seattle	Washington	Longshoremen call off strike, one of a series beginning on 04/09/1920 Industrial Worker, 05/22/1920
Rail and Transport Strike Cause Daily Loss of 1,000,000	5/15/1920		Manager of the Traffic Bureau of the Merchants" Association estimates \$1,000,000 was lost every day due to the rail and transport strike that began seven weeks before the publication of this Industrial Worker, 05/15/1920

Marine Transport Workers Strike	5/26/1920	Philadelphia Pennsylvania	Industrial Union went on strike for higher wages to counteract the increased cost of living.	Industrial Worker, 06/12/1920
Miners Strike	5/29/1920	Kansas	Miners in Kansas held a strike in protest of new explosives being used and wage-related issues.	Industrial Worker, 05/29/1920
Copper Miners Threaten Strike	6/5/1920	Utah	Copper miners threatened their employers with a strike unless they are granted higher wages, better living conditions, and the release of all "class war" prisoners.	Industrial Worker, 06/05/1920
Longshoremen Strike	6/7/1920	Philadelphia Pennsylvania	All cargo on the East Coast was reported to have stopped shipment due to the continued strike of the longshoremen, who are asking for a 20c/hour increase in wage.	Industrial Worker, 06/19/1920
Miners Strike	6/20/1920	Bingham County Utah	Utah Miners joined the IWW and held a strike until their demands (unspecified) were to be met.	Industrial Worker, 07/10/1920
Scab Commits Murder	6/26/1920	Philadelphia Pennsylvania	A non-union worker hired by a shipping company continued	Industrial Worker, 06/26/1920

Longshoremen Call Off Strike	7/24/1920	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	longshoremen strike shot and killed an unarmed striker before fleeing the scene and shooting at least three others	Industrial Worker, 07/24/1920
Railroad Workers Indicted	8/5/1920	Chicago	Illinois	Longshoremen and related workers returned to work after winning pay increase of one dollar per day.	Forty-one railroad workers were indicted on charges of violating the Lever Act and the Siberian Anti-Trust law with their strikes.
Railroad Construction Camps Closed	8/12/1920	Portland	Oregon	Work camps shut down as their 175 IWW-aligned workers strike in demand of \$5 minimum wage and a removal of hospital fees.	Industrial Worker, 08/14/1920
One Dead and Several Injured in Riot Instigated by Strikebreakers	8/14/1920	Denver	Colorado	A riot in Denver was instigated by armed strikebreakers attempting to operate railroad cars despite the weeklong strike by the employees of the Denver Tramway Company. The riot ended in the death of one striker and the injury of forty to fifty other people.	Industrial Worker, 08/14/1920
Construction	8/31/1920	Chitwood	Oregon	Half of all	Industrial

Workers Strike		workers at an Oregon construction site walked out in protest of unsanitary conditions.	Worker, 09/11/1920
Lumber Boycott Called	10/16/1920	Eagle Gorge Washington	Industrial Worker, 10/16/1920
Lumber Strike	11/18/1920	Superior Wisconsin	Industrial Worker, 12/04/1920

Due a strike in reaction to hostile management, IWW called for a boycott against the Page Lumber Company.

A lumber workers' faction of the IWW voted to demand the follow of their employers: Eight hour day, minimum pay of \$100/month, bi-monthly pay periods, good food served on white dishware, proper heating and ventilation in camp, hot and cold water in tubs and showers, abolition of doctor and hospital fees, the release of class-war prisoners, and the right to free speech, assemblage, and press.

*Taken from <http://depts.washington.edu/iww/strikes.shtml>.*